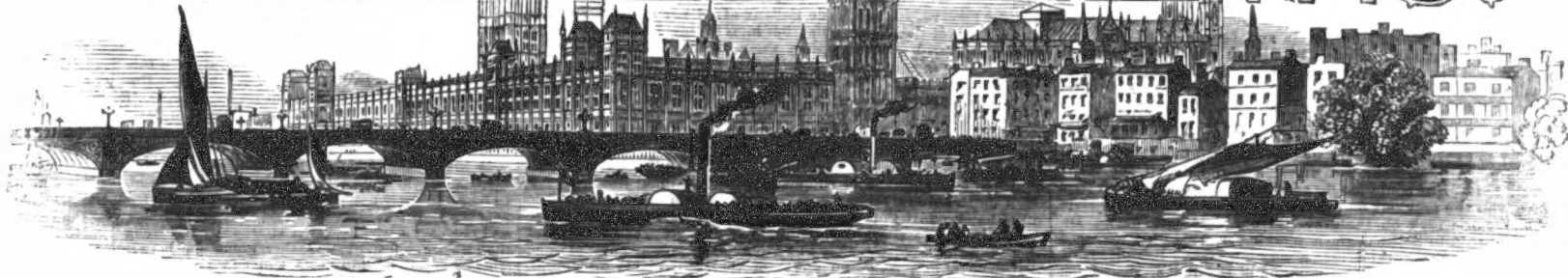


John Dick 313 Strand

PENNY ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS.



No. 48.—VOL. I. NEW SERIES.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1864.

ONE PENNY.



SCENE FROM "HENRY IV," AT DRURY LANE THEATRE.—THE BATTLE OF SHREWSBURY. (See page 762.)

Notes of the Week.

On Saturday afternoon, Mr. Humphreys, coroner for Middlesex, held an inquiry at the Windsor Castle Tavern, Charles-terrace, Victoria-park, respecting the death of Mary Ann Poole, aged twenty-four years. Edmund Poole, 10 Hart's-lane, Bethnal-green, said that he was a wax doll maker, and that deceased was his daughter, and had followed the same business until she was twenty-one years of age. She then left home, and became everything that was bad, and he had not seen her for eighteen months. A juror said that it was stated that the deceased had been turned out of home by witness, who treated her very badly. The witness denied having done so, and said that he had not refused her an interview lately. She had refused to come back, saying, "Sooner than go back I will drown myself." She had no quarrel with her step-mother, and had not left her home in consequence. Mary Dresden, 10, Prospect-place, Bethnal-green, said that on the previous Monday morning she saw the deceased passing her house and become very faint and unable to go on further. Witness brought her out a chair into the street, and got her some water. She was completely destitute, and was miserably clad. She said that she had not slept in a bed for three weeks, but had passed the nights sleeping in courts and under archways. She spat blood while outside witness's house. Police-constable Hawkins, 86½ K, said that he was called to deceased, and found her so exhausted that she had to be carried in a chair to the workhouse. Although she was within 300 yards of it she could not walk to it. She could hardly speak; but she said she had slept in the streets the previous night. It was stated that she had slept in the Victoria-park on the grass three nights last week. Dr. Smart, surgeon to Bethnal-green Workhouse, said that deceased was admitted to the workhouse in a very low state. She died from enlargement of the heart and congestion of the lungs, accelerated by exposure, privation, and want of medical attendance. The jury returned a verdict "That deceased died from enlargement of the heart and congestion of the lungs, accelerated by privation, exposure, and want of medical attendance."

An inquest was held at Fort Pitt Hospital, Chatham, on Saturday, respecting the death of Quartermaster-Sergeant Richard Kelby, aged thirty-five, attached to the Royal Artillery at Chatham, who had died in an awfully sudden manner in a police-court. On a previous day, the deceased, in company with several other non-commissioned officers, after taking a walk at Chatham, went into a public-house kept by a woman of the name of Ferris. As she appeared to be very cross, a Sergeant Hudson said it was in consequence of her not having been kissed lately, upon which Ferris remarked that she had never been kissed in her life. Hudson jocularly replied that she should not be without a kiss long, and gave her one, but for this liberty she summoned him before the magistrates. Mr. Hayward, solicitor, Rochester, appeared for the complainant, and characterized the affair as a serious outrage, pressed for a committal, and said that if the commanding officer at Chatham did not represent the matter to the Commander-in-Chief, he should take upon himself to do so. Kelby, who had just given evidence for the defendant, turned deadly pale upon hearing this threat, and sunk lifeless upon the floor of the court. The evidence proved that it was apoplexy, consequent upon excitement, and the jury returned a verdict to that effect. The magistrates fined Hudson £1 1s.

On Saturday an inquiry was held at Hatfield respecting the death of Mr. Mark Austin, a butcher of that town, who was killed by the overturning of a passenger train at the Welwyn Junction of the Great Northern Railway on the previous Wednesday. From the evidence it appeared that the usual pointsman was at his post, but he had allowed a pointsman to be with him in the signal-house for the purpose of learning the duties of signal and pointsman. On the train coming up, the porter attended to the points in order to turn it on to the rails of the branch, but, unfortunately, before the last carriage had passed over, he, from some unaccountable circumstance, lifted up the catch that kept back the lever by which the points were raised, and so prevented the last carriage from following the preceding portion of the train and threw it off the line. The deceased was thrown against the door of the carriage, and in some way fell under it as it turned over. The jury found a verdict of "Accidental death," and appended the following remarks:—"That the jury highly disapprove of the practice of allowing ignorant persons to manage the points when passenger trains are passing; and they suggest that they should learn their duties by practising at the points when goods trains are passing. That the jury think the signal-men are required to perform too many duties at once, and are employed too many hours without relief and without being able to leave their station."

At the Shire Hall, Nottingham, on Saturday, a youth named George Hardy was charged with placing three pieces of wood, a piece of iron, and a brick on the Midland Railway for a malicious purpose. It appeared that the prisoner was scaring birds near Kegworth a few days ago in a field near the Midland Railway, between Trent Station and Leicester. The driver of an up-luggage train saw some pieces of wood, &c., lying across one of the rails on the down line, and on reaching Kegworth told the stationmaster, who sent a labourer to the spot. The labourer found the articles above mentioned placed on the rails about a foot apart. Having removed them, the man looked round and saw the prisoner running away from the line. On being captured the youth admitted the offence. The express train from London was due at the spot in twenty minutes. Had the obstructions not been removed the train must have been upset.

On Monday, Mr. Payne, the coroner for the City and Southwark, held an inquest at Guy's Hospital on the body of the Rev. Theodosius William Hathaway, M.A., aged thirty-two years, whose death was caused under the following circumstances. Mr. Freeland appeared on behalf of the South Eastern Railway Company, and Mr. Eberington for the friends of the deceased. From the evidence of the several witnesses, it appeared that the deceased was minister to the Thames Floating Church at East Greenwich, and on Thursday night week was upon the platform at the London-bridge Station of the Charing-cross line, waiting for the train. On its arrival he ran forward and caught hold of the handle of one of the carriage doors while the train was still in motion. In so doing he came in contact with a lady, which caused him to lose his footing and fall between the platform and the carriages. He was picked up and conveyed to the hospital, where it was found that both legs were nearly severed from the body, and that he was otherwise so injured that he died in about an hour. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

On Monday, Dr. Lankester held an inquest at University College Hospital, on the body of Ellen Waterhouse, aged sixty-seven years. It appeared that on the 2nd of April last the unfortunate deceased was walking along the pavement of the Hampstead-road, when her foot caught in the extensive crinoline of a well-dressed woman, and she fell heavily on the pavement. Instead of stopping to help the poor old woman, the woman in question made off as fast as possible. On being raised from the ground, the old woman was found to be so much injured that she was conveyed to the hospital, where it was ascertained that one of her thigh bones was broken. She lingered until the 5th instant, when death ensued. The coroner said this was the third inquest of the kind he had held, and it really was monstrous that females would, for the sake of fashion, wear garments that were dangerous to their fellow-creatures. As to the conduct of the woman who instead of "stopping to help the poor creature she had injured, made off, it was a highly reprehensible. The jury concurred, and returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

Foreign News.

FRANCE.

The Romish Church embraces within its folds no more zealous member than the Empress of the French. Her Majesty holds it a point of honour to try her persuasive powers on every Protestant who comes in her way, and already has she had some success in withdrawing her friends from what she deems heresy. One of the causes which embittered the late years of the Duke of Hamilton's life was his wife's secession to Rome. She was one of the earliest victims who fell before the Empress's preaching. The Princess Anna Murat is to be her Majesty's next triumph. She has set the Abbe Dignery to convert the pretty little Princess, and her recantation is announced as a great event in Court circles. Monsignor Dupanloup is one of her Majesty's stoutest lieutenants in the crusade against heresy. He and M. de Falloux aided her in the perversion of the Duke of Hamilton's wife; but he is falling into disgrace from having ventured to speak openly about the disorders of the Papal Court. The *Independence* announces his arrival at Brussels, from Rome, where, it says, "he breached to brilliant audiences, and had an opportunity of forming an accurate opinion of the religious situation in the Eternal City. He has come back completely disenchanted. He conceals from no one that notwithstanding a reception such as is not often given even to cardinals, he saw all his illusions disappear one by one. He declares that 'Rome is a Babel; that no one knows who commands; that Cardinal Antonelli and Mgr. de Merode in turn assume power, which soon passes into other hands; that Pius IX, surrounded by the petty prelates who form his private court, is entirely at their mercy, and acts under their influence, because they know how to please and amuse him; that the cardinals make no secret of their justifiable discontent, since they, the legitimate counsellors of the Papacy, are never consulted, and are only informed, at the same time as the public, of the most important determinations, nearly always suggested by the petty prelates. Such is the picture of Rome given by the above personage."

PRUSSIA.

A Berlin letter contains the following:—"On Wednesday, the Danish guns captured at Duppel were paraded through Berlin with much ceremony, and in the presence of the King. The guns were decorated with wreaths and Prussian ribbons, as also were the helmets of the soldiers accompanying them. The men were 127 in number, had all formed part of the storming column, and all were now crowned with wreaths and had their bayonets decorated with flowers. The procession commenced with the first squadron of the regiment of cuirassiers of the guard, preceded, however, by the bands of several cavalry regiments, and afterwards followed squadrons of cavalry and companies of infantry belonging to the garrison of the capital, mingled here and there with military bands. The guns, and the men who had assisted to capture them, came last, preceded by First-Lieutenant Stophanus, the senior lieutenant of artillery concerned in the attack. He and the men accompanying him were continually cheered by the masses of people lining the street. The procession took its way for the Hamburg Railway Station through the Louisa and Charles streets towards the Brandenburg Gate, where the staff and a numerous suite had assembled. The King arrived at this point on horseback about two o'clock, accompanied by several Prussian princes, and, after saluting the staff and the men accompanying the guns, rode along the Linden avenue to the palace, whither the long procession followed. The march past took place here, and here the King decorated the men accompanying the guns with military decorations of the first and second class. The guns were then drawn into the pleasure garden, where they will remain for some days."

AMERICA.

Official accounts, both Confederate and Federal, announce that General Wessells, commanding at Plymouth, North Carolina, surrendered to the Confederates, under General Hooke, on the 20th. Besides Plymouth, the four surrounding forts—Wessells, Williams, Comfort and Gray—together with 2,500 prisoners and 30 cannon, fell into the hands of the Confederates.

DENMARK.

The *Berlingske Tidende* says:—"The pillage of Jutland has commenced. At Horsens the enemy sacked the shops of the tradespeople, and carried off the contents southwards." Similar proceedings have also taken place at Randers, where, in consequence of the refusal of the inhabitants to pay the imposed war contribution of 100,000 thalers (£18,000), the horses, cattle, as well as some of the inhabitants, were carried off by the enemy. In Viborg 50,000 thalers have been demanded of the inhabitants. Throughout the country the citizens are exhorting one another to show their patriotism by persevering in their system of refusals to pay the imposed war contributions.

The popular meeting summoned from all parts of the country took place at Rendsburg on Sunday. It was resolved that the people of Schleswig-Holstein shall firmly maintain their right to be separated from Denmark, and to establish a free Schleswig-Holstein under the rule of the legitimate Duke Frederick VIII. The meeting demanded that an opportunity should be granted to the lawful representatives of the country solemnly to demonstrate the rights of the people. "The people of Holstein," it was stated, "are determined to uphold their rights to the uttermost." A vote of thanks to the allied armies was passed by the meeting, and the wish was expressed that all persons capable of bearing arms should take part in any further struggle for liberty.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor Alexander has addressed to the Vice-Chancellor of the Empire, Prince Gortchakoff, the following letter, dated April 19th, 1864:—"Prince Alexander Michaelovitch,—In constantly urging you, according to my directions, to strengthen on solid bases the amicable relations of Russia with foreign Powers, you have not ceased to completely justify the confidence I placed in you, and the important services you have rendered to the State have more than once called forth the expression of my sincere gratitude. You have now acquired new claims in this respect. When, during the year which has expired, the political complications provoked by the Polish rebellion menaced the inviolability of the rights of Russia, and, in compromising general peace, might have retarded the development of the reforms undertaken in the internal organization of the country for the prosperity of the empire, it was necessary that my own should in the first place be directed to the means of securing the dignity and the legitimate rights of Russia. Your experience, your ardent love, and your devotion for the throne and the country, caused me to find in you a worthy interpreter of my wishes and of my intentions. The conflicts which menaced Russia and the attempts at unjust interference in her internal affairs having been frustrated, the object of the tasks which I confided to you, and of which you acquitted yourself with zeal, has been accomplished to the honour and glory of Russia, which are the first objects of care. In just consideration of these eminent services, and as a particular proof of my sentiments towards you, I confer on you my portrait surrounded with diamonds, sent herewith, to be worn at the buttonhole with the ribbon of St. Andrew, and I remain with invariable consideration (from the hand of the Emperor), your sincerely affectionate and grateful ALEXANDER."

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

In the Lords, on Monday, Earl Russell had great satisfaction in stating that the Conference had that day agreed to a suspension of hostilities between Austria and Prussia on the one hand, and Denmark on the other. The terms on which this arrangement was based were the *uti possidetis*, each Power to retain its own position both by sea and land, and the blockade to be raised. The suspension of hostilities was to be for one month. In answer to the Earl of Ellenborough, Earl Russell stated that the suspension of hostilities was to commence on the 12th instant. Lord Stratheden moved, that in the opinion of the house the correspondence of the Government with the Cabinet of St. Petersburg on the Polish question has not as yet reached a satisfactory conclusion, and that the Czar, having failed to comply with the conditions upon which, according to the Treaty of Vienna, he acquired his sovereignty in Poland, it was no longer binding upon the English Government to acknowledge it. Earl Russell opposed the motion on the ground that, instead of increasing, it would tend to impair the authority of the house. The noble earl vindicated the course pursued by ministers on the Polish question, and said they would have been justly blame-worthy if they had involved this country in a war with Russia on behalf of Poland. At the same time he was strongly of opinion that it, at a period of tranquillity, the Emperor of Russia disregarded the conditions of the Treaty of Vienna, he could not continue to claim the right of sovereignty over Poland. After some remarks from Earl Grey, the motion was withdrawn.

In the House of Commons, Sir G. Grey informed the house that the Conference had that day agreed upon an armistice for a month. (The announcement was received with cheers from the Ministerial benches.) Sir G. Grey then said that the Secretary for the Colonies had received a telegram that afternoon from Heligoland to the effect that an engagement was then going on between two Austrian frigates and three gun boats and two Danish frigates and one corvette, and since he had been in the house an additional telegram had arrived from the Governor of Heligoland that the Danes had defeated the Austrian squadron. (Loud and protracted cheers were evoked by this statement from all parts of the house.) The right hon. baronet added that one Austrian frigate was in flames, and that the other, with the gun boats, was making the best of her way to Heligoland. (Renewed cheers.)

THE CITY AND PORT OF GENOA.

This celebrated maritime city of North Italy is built round, but principally on the east side of its port, which is semicircular. The land on which the city is built rises amphitheatrically round the water's edge to the height of 500 or 600 feet, so that its aspect from the sea is particularly imposing, as will be seen from our engraving on page 760, which is from a picture by Mr. J. B. Pyne.

Genoa has a double line of fortifications. The white showy houses form streets at the lower part of the acclivity, while the upper part is thickly studded with detached villas. Behind all, the Apennines are seen towering at the distance of ten or twelve miles, their summits during a part of the year covered with snow. The newer part of the city, which stretches along the north side of the port, is regularly laid out, and contains some broad and very handsome streets, particularly that running from the Piazza delle Fontaine. A conspicuous lighthouse is erected without the port on its west side, on a high rock. Genoa is the *entrepot* of a large extent of country, and her commerce, though inferior to what it was, is very considerable, and has latterly been increasing. She is a free port—that is, a port where goods may be warehoused and exported free of duty. There is no difficulty in entering the harbour; the ground is clean, and there is plenty of water.

The architecture of Genoa is grand in its style and admirable in its materials. Its palaces are numerous, and many of their princely gates forty feet high, with marble columns, courts paved with various coloured marbles in mosaic, broad staircases all of marble, rooms thirty feet high, with arched ceilings, adorned with gilded columns, large mirrors, superb crystal lustres, mosaic floors, the roofs panelled, and the panels filled with finely executed frescoes or paintings in oil, and divided by sculptured figures. Behind are orangeries.

The old, or east portion of the city, consists of a labyrinth of excessively narrow, crooked, and dark streets, their breadth being generally no more than from six to twelve feet. They run between a succession of lofty houses, five, six, and even seven stories high, each story being from twelve to fifteen feet deep, the cornices under the roof of which sometimes project so far as to meet, and thereby exclude all daylight. In these streets you meet vast numbers of mules and some asses, carrying all sorts of articles, bricks, firewood, &c., on their backs; for wheeled carriages are only used in the broad streets, which are very rare, except in the suburbs. The streets are paved with broad flags of lava, which are laid in mortar, and have the smoothness and durability of good masonry. In the middle of this pavement there is a pathway laid with bricks set on edge, about two or three feet broad, and a little higher than the lava. This is for the accommodation of the mules, the lava being considered too smooth to afford their feet a sufficient hold.

The bank of St. George, in Genoa, was the oldest bank of circulation in Europe, having been founded in 1407. The old palace of Doria was the residence of the Emperors Charles V and Napoleon during their stay there. Another Palazzo Doria is a residence of the King of Sardinia.

NAVAL BATTLE IN THE NORTH SEA.

The following telegrams have been received:—

"Heligoland, May 9, two o'clock, p.m.
"Austrian squadron, consisting of two frigates and three gun-boats, just engaging Danish squadron, consisting of two frigates and one corvette, six miles east of Heligoland. Result later."

"Four o'clock, p.m.
"Danes have won the action. One Austrian frigate in flames, and she, together with the other Austrian frigate and gun-boats, are making for Heligoland. They are almost in English waters. Aurora is here."

"Five p.m.
"The whole Danish fleet is at anchor behind Sand Island. The fire on board the Austrian frigate has been extinguished. She lost her foremast and bowsprit."

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO A STEAMER.

The other night the *Leinster* Lass left Drogheda, and at twenty minutes past two o'clock in the morning, when near Holyhead, the crosshead over her cylinders was broken, and the side levers being uncontrolled knocked a hole in her bottom, and the water rushing in extinguished her fires. The passengers at once took the alarm, and—although the captain informed them that there was no danger as the steamer had water-tight compartments—they took forcible possession of the few boats, and in endeavouring to lower them the bow of one of the boats dropped first and precipitated eight or nine persons into the water. The lifeboat was then promptly lowered, and all who were seen were rescued. It is feared, however, several were drowned. The steamer *Torb*, bound to Dublin, towed the disabled steamer into Holyhead Harbour.

SUNDAY BANDS IN THE REGENT'S-PARK.—The ninth season of what is called the people's band was commenced in the Regent's-park on Sunday afternoon, near the new fountain. The band played for two hours and a half to a numerous audience.

A FRENCH POISONING CASE.

THE Count de la Pommerais, a physician, is on his trial at Paris, on the charge of having poisoned a widow named Madame Pauw. The indictment preferred against him, from which the whole of the following is taken, begins by recording that at the beginning of November last there lived in a small lodging on the second floor in the Rue Bonaparte a woman of the age of forty-two, who ever since 1856 had been the widow of a painter named Pauw. She was left without fortune and with three children, the eldest of whom was only eight years old. She courageously struggled against the difficulties of the situation in which she found herself, and worked incessantly to provide for herself and her family. . . . La Pommerais had known Madame Pauw for several years; he attended her husband in 1858, and after his death he very soon became the lover of the widow. Their relations on the footing of lover and mistress continued to the middle of 1861, but in the month of August in that year M. la Pommerais married Mlle. Dubizy, and for more than two years afterwards he never saw Mme. Pauw. He even refused to go to see her children when they were ill. One day, however, in the month of June last, Madame Pauw, to her great surprise, found him once more in her lodgings, and by way of explanation of his sudden return, he said he had hit upon a plan for providing for her children in the future. He told her that she must not tell any one of the means, and having thus re-established relations with Madame Pauw, he proposed that she should insure her life for a sum of 550,000fr. (£22,000), that he would pay the premiums, and that she should assign the policies to him. But it being obvious that in this way neither Madame Pauw nor her children would get any benefit, La Pommerais added that he could manage to get for her an almost immediate income by this arrangement. He suggested that a little while after the policy was effected she should pretend to be seriously ill, and make the insurance office believe that she was on the point of death; then he would go to the company and propose to them to cancel the policy, on the terms of paying her a life annuity of 6,000fr. (£240) to run from January 1, 1864. He would share this annuity with her, and this way she would be better off than she had been before in her life. Madame Pauw had not the courage to reject this strange proposal. She shut her eyes to the dishonesty of the speculation. She was incapable of suspecting the real designs of La Pommerais, dominated as she was by her passion for him—a passion now revived, and stronger than ever. She blindly consented to let him arrange the matter as he desired. But La Pommerais took care not to come into direct contact with the insurance companies. A broker named Desmidt, through whom he had only recently become initiated in all the various combinations of life insurance, was instructed to tell the companies that a rich Frenchman, the Count de la Pommerais, wishing to provide for the children he had had by Madame Pauw, desired to insure her life, which was an excellent one, for their benefit. On this representation six French companies—La Generale, La National, La Paternelle, L'Union, La Phenix, L'Imperiale—and two Anglo-French companies—L'International and the Gresham—agreed to issue policies on Madame Pauw's life for the total sum of 550,000fr. The eight policies were signed between the 8th and 21st of July, and the annual premiums agreed to be paid amounted to 18,840fr. Madame Pauw was utterly unable to pay the first premiums. These were paid, through Desmidt, by La Pommerais; and thenceforth his only thought was how to get the benefit of the insurances which he had effected. He began by getting all the policies transferred to himself by Madame Pauw's indorsement, in which she was made to admit that she had received from him sums of money equal to the amounts mentioned in the respective policies; and separate deeds, drawn up by an agent named Louis, repeated the same story. Doubting afterwards whether he was sufficiently secure against all possible claims on the part of Madame Pauw's next of kin, he consulted an *avoue* (lawyer), named Levaux, without telling him what had been done, stated a fictitious case, and got him to draw up a deed such as he required. This deed served him as a copy, and on the 31st of August he got the widow Pauw to sign another deed similar in form. But to be more secure still he got her to sign a will, in which she repeated that the eight policies were his property, and moreover bequeathed to him all that she could by law leave, and she even went so far as to say that she gave him the interest of the part reserved for her children, without his being called upon to give security. She was nevertheless a fond mother, and this fact proves how completely Pommerais had obtained an influence over her, and how blindly she did whatever he required.

The time now came for Pommerais to act that all the pains he had taken might not be futile and unproductive. The death of Madame Pauw was the only event which could relieve him from the payment of annual premiums (the next of which was due in January) quite beyond his means, and at the same time put him in possession of the 550,000fr. He had long prepared himself with the necessary poison. As far back as the month of June, when he renewed his relations with Madame Pauw, he bought a gramme of digitalis, and a week later he bought two grammes. He perfectly well knew that this poison leaves no trace behind; but it was important for him to be able to explain in a more or less plausible manner the vomiting which digitalis never fails to cause. With this object he reminded Madame Pauw, as soon as he had got the will from her, that in order to get her policies bought up by the insurance offices upon advantageous terms, it was necessary that she should simulate an illness. She at once followed his counsel, and one day in September, a window-frame having fallen down with a great noise upon her staircase, she took the opportunity of saying that she had had a violent fall; and after that time she complained frequently of a pain in the stomach. She went further, and consulted several physicians, who gave her prescriptions, which she took care never to follow, but handed over at once to La Pommerais. The month of November came without Madame Pauw, although she continually talked of her illness and her pain in the stomach, ever ceasing to busy herself with her ordinary occupations. La Pommerais then thought that the preliminary stages had gone long enough, and that the time had come for striking his grand blow. At his suggestion Madame Pauw procured from the office of the *etat civil* the certificate of her birth, which would be requisite to be produced to receive the amount of the policies after her death, and which could not have been wanted for any other purpose. When he had got together all the papers required, he told Madame Pauw to keep her bed, and give out that she was worse than ever. At the same time, as she complained during this voluntary sequestration that she lost the price of some lessons she was giving to a person residing in the Grand Hotel, La Pommerais said he would make up the amount to her, and pay her the price of the lesson every day. Madame Pauw did not leave her room after November 12th, and always wore a nightcap, as if she were ill, in order the better to deceive the doctors who she was expected the companies would send to visit her. La Pommerais said he would make her something to cause agitation, a promise well calculated to render Madame Pauw disposed to take unhesitatingly whatever he might choose to give her, and to prevent her from being frightened by any disagreeable symptoms which might follow.

But La Pommerais' injunctions to secrecy did not prevent Madame Pauw from telling several of her friends and neighbours what she was hoping for. "If the thing succeeds," she said, "my fortune and that of my children is made." She repeated frequently, that on the policies being bought up she was to have 3,000fr. (£120) a year. All she had to do was to make the doctors believe that she was really ill, and to keep her bed for about a fortnight. On Friday, November 13, she wrote to her friend Madame de Ridder, to beg her to come the next day to spend the evening. The tone of her letter indicated contentment and hope, and contained a

promise to tell Madame de Ridder "all about it" on the morrow. But La Pommerais sent word to Madame Pauw that he should come to pass Saturday evening with her, and as he wanted particularly to be with her alone, the rendezvous with Madame de Ridder was countermanded. No sensible change, however, yet appeared in the health of the pretended sick person. On the Monday at five o'clock she dined in company with the two Misses Biord and their mother. She afterwards begged a neighbour, Madame Delattre, to get a bottle of essence for her, and she made a toilette with a care and attention which showed her to be in very good health. She expected a visit from La Pommerais. He came about eight o'clock. He stayed with her a long while, and nobody else saw her till the morning of the next day. At half past six the widow Pigerre, who came as usual to bring the bread, was surprised to find the key outside the door, whereas it was Madame Pauw's habit to take it inside. This woman went into the bedroom and found Madame Pauw in a terrible state. Her face betrayed great suffering; her bed and all the flooring near it were stained by vomiting. Madame Pigerre at once called up Felicite and Adelaide Pauw, who slept in the *entresol*. They came up directly, but their mother told them that she had only an indigestion, and wished to be left alone. Therefore they went to their own room. At eight o'clock La Pommerais came again, and, as in the evening, remained for a long while alone with Madame Pauw. It was evident that she was in a dangerous state. But he called for no assistance: he spoke to no one about her, and left her suffering as she was. She felt no uneasiness about herself. She knew that to get the 3,000fr. a year it was necessary that she should appear to be seriously ill! Besides, La Pommerais had reassured her. She said to her daughter, Felicite, "He tells me that I have the cholera, and that I shall be ill for twenty-four hours." Now, the word cholera did not frighten her at all, because La Pommerais told her that he had had it himself and had cured himself in twenty-four hours by means of a medicament which he would bring her. So far, therefore, from asking her daughters to nurse her, she ordered them to go to school as usual. But after they were gone she got worse and worse, and received no attention, except from her neighbour, Madame Delattre, who came to her every now and then. At one o'clock Dr. Gaudinot, whom she had often consulted, came to see her. He really believed that she had fallen down stairs, and when he learned from Madame Delattre that she had not followed his prescriptions, he became very angry, and went away without examining her, and without her attempting to stop him. Shortly after this, and at about two o'clock, La Pommerais came again, and was again alone with her. He prescribed nothing, and left her still suffering. At half-past six Madame Pauw died, just as Dr. Blackey, who had been sent for by Mlle. Hurlimond, arrived. La Pommerais returned for the third time at eight o'clock. Mlle. Hurlimond, whom she met on the staircase, told him of Madame Pauw's death. This news caused him no surprise, no emotion. He went up-stairs, coolly approached the corpse of her who had so long been his mistress, assured himself that she was really dead, and then withdrew, leaving it to be supposed that her death had really been caused by a fall on the staircase. "That is all nonsense!" exclaimed Mlle. Hurlimond, "Madame de Pauw never fell down stairs." And as La Pommerais appeared to insist, "Don't swear," she said to him; "you know well enough that I know all about Madame de Pauw's affair." "He but too well knew also," says the indictment, "what was the cause of this woman's death, and of that cause there cannot now be the slightest doubt—widow de Pauw was poisoned by La Pommerais in the evening of September 16. The accused was the last person who saw her that night. He admits that she was seized with that vomiting which furnishes to science the proof that the poison must have been administered some moments before. The next day he saw her twice; he was again alone with her, and nothing could have been more easy than to repeat the dose of poison if he thought it needful. He alone had an interest to commit the crime, and he had evidently imagined it at the moment when he made Madame de Pauw effect those insurances which cannot be explained on any other hypothesis."

It is alleged that as soon as Madame Pauw was dead efforts were made by La Pommerais to get the whole of the money from the eight insurance companies, and that many letters were written by Madame Pauw at his dictation, which it now seems were to aid him in his work. Several of these were received by her relations, particularly her father and sister, the day after her death. The letters tell them that she is very ill, and beg them to come immediately, if they would find her alive. These letters, not dated, were put into the post in the evening of November 19, a few moments after Madame Pauw had breathed her last. It was the accused who got her to write these letters six weeks before they were sent. She told Mlle. Hurlimond at the time, and according to the expression of this witness, it pained her so much to write them that she cried about it. A host of other statements are made in the indictment against the accused, and it is said that there is a second charge against him of having poisoned his mother-in-law, Madame Debizy, by digitalis, in 1861.

MARRIAGE OF A WIFE'S SISTER IN FRANCE.—The Civil Tribunal of St. Etienne (Loire) has just been called on to give judgment in a suit involving the question of the legality of a marriage with a wife's sister. In November, 1827, a M. Roche, residing at Noiretable (Loire), married a Mademoiselle Anne Gayte, who died two years after, leaving an only son named Francois. In May, 1833, the widower married Jeanne Gayte, his deceased wife's sister, and six children were the issue of this union. Both parents having recently died, the six children of the second marriage claimed to share their parents' property, but their demands were resisted by Francois, the son of the first wife, on the ground that his father's second marriage was incestuous and illegal, and the issue thereof illegitimate. The children of the second marriage accordingly appealed to the law in support of their claims. When the case came on for hearing, the plaintiffs' counsel argued that the second marriage was valid, as it had been contracted *bona fide*, neither of the parties being aware that the law forbade such unions. The counsel for the defendant and the *Avocat-Generel*, however, maintained that, according to Articles 162 and 184 of the Code Napoleon, marriage with a deceased wife's sister was absolutely null, unless preceded by a dispensation granted by the Sovereign. As no such dispensation had been obtained in the present case, there could not be any doubt that the marriage was null, and the plea of ignorance was altogether inadmissible. The tribunal, taking this view of the case, decided that the marriage was illegal, as being contrary to Articles 162 and 184; and that the issue of such marriages were, by Articles 762 and 763, incapable of inheriting their parents' property. The plaintiffs' demand was accordingly rejected, with costs.

FOR EVERY HOME AN EXCELLENT FAMILY SEWING AND EMBROIDERING MACHINE is the simplest, cheapest, and best; doing every variety of domestic and fancy work in a superior manner. Prospectus free. Whitcomb and Mann, 143, Holborn Bars. Manufacture, Ipswich. [Advertisement.]

MR. JOHN BOWEN, 35, St. James's-place, Piccadilly, says: "Feb. 6, 1864. For a cough of thirty-three years, standing, Hall's Lung Restorer has been of more service than all the medicines I ever tried." Sold in bottles at 1s 1d, 2s 6d, &c., by T. Hall & Co., Commercial-street, Shoreditch, London, N.E., and all chemists. [Advertisement.]

TWO-SHILLING PRIZE GOLD FINE-CLASH, two and a quarter inches long, with reserve of leads, real stone seals, and rings to attach to chain, free by return for twenty-six stamps. Upwards of 95,000 have been already sold. Gold Lockets for portraits, in enormous variety, from 2s 6d to 70s. The sweetest and prettiest assortment of FINE GOLD EAR-RINGS in London, from 3s. to 70s. Albert Chains, from 25s. to £11. Ladies' Gold Chains, from 21s. to £10; a great variety from two to four guineas. Jewellery of every description. Country orders must contain Post-office order or stamps. Parker, 1, Hanway-street, Oxford-street, W. [Advertisement.]

FRIGHTFUL TRAGEDY AT HUDDERSFIELD.

A MURDER of a peculiarly horrible character was committed on Saturday morning at Bradley, a small village within the township of Huddersfield. Amongst the residents of the village was a man named Joseph Haigh, a twister employed at the works of Mr. S. W. Haigh, J.P., of Colne-bridge. Haigh is a married man, and with him resided his wife's uncle, an elderly man named Joseph Pogson, who, having accumulated a little money, lived without work, Haigh's wife had lived with Pogson from her infancy, and on the occasion of her marriage he transferred his furniture and effects to her husband's house. Latterly Haigh, who has been a man highly respected, and so far religious in his habits as to be a Sunday school teacher, has manifested a moroseness and harshness of disposition which has been a source of great anxiety to his wife, to whom his conduct has latterly been very severe. The old man, Pogson, had worked for fifty years at the Colne-bridge Mills, and belonging to a workmen's benefit society there established, to which he regularly paid a subscription. Since his retirement into private life he had continued his connexion with the society, but his subscriptions had been paid by Haigh, whom the old man regularly refunded. On the Friday night the treasurer of the society called upon Haigh for Pogson's subscription, and, though he paid without saying anything, it was fancied that he manifested some reluctance in doing so. On the Friday night Haigh retired to rest as usual. Between three and four o'clock on the following morning he awoke his wife and requested her to assist him in saying his prayers. Though wondering at the strangeness of his request, she thought proper to humour him, and readily commenced to repeat the prayers which he used. They were concluding with the Lord's Prayer, when he suddenly stopped and struck his wife a violent blow on the face with his fist, replying, in answer to her question as to what it was for, that she was "only mocking him." After a few words she succeeded in pacifying him, and again went to sleep. About five o'clock she was awoke by a strange sensation, as though she had been struck in her sleep, and on looking round saw her husband standing in the middle of the room, in an attitude which boded violence. Alarmed, she jumped out of bed, and ran out of the house in her night-dress, with the intention of alarming the neighbours. Being unsuccessful, she returned to the house, and found her husband waiting for her inside. She managed to run rapidly past him up the stairs, he after her, in his night-shirt. At the top of the stairs he caught her, and began to treat her with great violence. Her screams awoke the children, sleeping in another room, and they, uniting their shrieks with those of the mother, caused an alarm which awoke Pogson, who appeared at his bedroom door, opening on to the same landing, to ascertain the cause of the commotion. Haigh no sooner saw him, than he let go his violent hold of the woman, who made a hasty retreat down stairs, and rushing towards his unfortunate victim, threw him to the ground, jumped upon him, and trampled him beneath his feet, crushing and mangleing him in a frightful manner. While this was going on, the distracted wife was alarming the neighbours, some of whom she preceded into the house. At the sickening spectacle which met her view she fainted. Her uncle was lying bleeding and insensible, his right jaw broken and protruding, his skull fractured, and covered with bruises in different parts of his body. The homicide was still pursuing his dreadful work. He was quickly secured and handed over to the police, and sufficient assistance procured for the man Pogson, who never spoke or showed signs of consciousness afterwards, and expired in less than three hours.

Haigh was taken the same morning before the West Riding magistrates on the Huddersfield bench, and remanded. It is believed that the murderer is insane.

On Monday, Mr. J. R. Ingram, deputy coroner for the Huddersfield district, held an inquest at the White Cross Inn, Bradley, on the body of Pogson.

The principal witness called was the eldest daughter of the prisoner, fifteen years of age. She said she lived with her father and mother, and slept with a younger sister in a room on the first floor of the house, opposite to that which was occupied by the deceased. Her father and mother slept down stairs. About four o'clock she was awoke by her mother's screams, and directly afterwards her mother ran into the room where the witness was sleeping. She tried to shut the door after her, but was prevented by the prisoner, who burst the door open. He was very excited, and his eyes rolled in his head. Witness saw him strike her mother on the side of the head, and jumped out of bed and tried to restrain him. She and her mother succeeded in holding him down on the bed. At this moment Pogson, the deceased, came out of his room to ascertain what was the matter. Directly Haigh saw him he burst away from the witness and her mother, and gave the old man a blow which knocked his head against the drawers, and caused him to fall to the floor near the hearthstone. Witness again got hold of him, and tried to hold him. He said if she did not leave loose he would do for her too. He then stamped upon Pogson's head with his naked foot, and the witness, her mother and sister, in alarm, ran out of the house to procure assistance. When the witness returned again the old man lay bleeding on the hearthstone and insensible. Was not aware that her father and the deceased had ever quarrelled.

Mr. W. J. Clark, surgeon, of Huddersfield, said he was called to attend the prisoner about twelve months ago, at which time he was in a state of melancholia, with delusions, and had an idea that people were conspiring to injure him. He attended him about a fortnight or three weeks, and he became better. Since then he had seen nothing of him professionally. He then gave a surgical explanation of the injuries of the deceased.

This was the whole of the evidence.

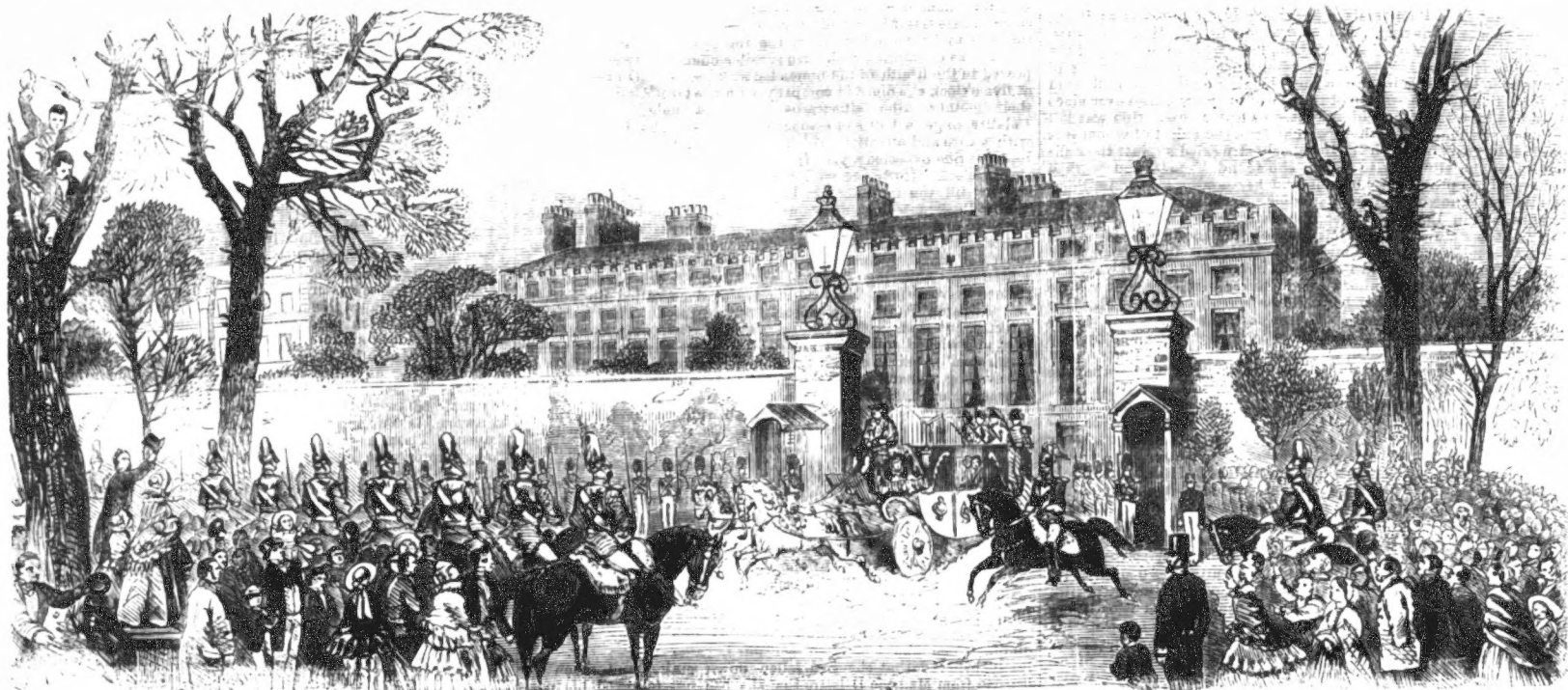
The Coroner then summed up to the jury. They had to decide how the deceased came by his death, whether the prisoner was the cause of it, and whether in their opinion he was guilty of murder or manslaughter. Having clearly instructed them as to the law upon the point, he left them to consider their verdict.

The jury, after a brief deliberation, brought in a verdict of "Manslaughter."

The prisoner was then committed upon the coroner's warrant to take his trial at the York Assizes upon that charge.

A RUSSIAN TRAGEDY.—The Russian journals mention the occurrence of a melancholy tragedy at Lipetsk, in the Government of Tamboff. A retired sub-lieutenant, named Orloff, had just killed his cousin, Mlle. Apollinaire Sokoloff, by shooting her with a pistol at her own request. The two cousins were deeply enamoured of each other, but their relationship being an obstacle to their union, the lady begged her lover to put an end to her life, and the latter in a moment of frenzy, only too faithfully executed her wishes.

THREE AT A BIRTH.—The subjoined letter has been received in reply to one forwarded to her Majesty by Mr. Redman, surgeon, respecting a triple birth by the wife of Sergeant Reddington, of the R. N. L. Militia:—"Sir Charles Phipps has received the commands of her Majesty the Queen to forward to Mr. Meredith Redman the enclosed post-office order for £3, and to request that he will be good enough to hand the amount to Mrs. Jane Reddington, as a donation from her Majesty to assist that poor woman after confinement of three children at one birth; that circumstances having been brought under her Majesty's notice in consequence of Mr. Redman's application in Mrs. Reddington's behalf.—Buckingham Palace, 2nd May, 1864."—This is the third triplet in Lincoln within the last twenty years, and two of them occurred in Mr. Redman's practice. In the former cases the children died; in the present instance all three are likely to live.



THE QUEEN'S LEVEE.—EXTERIOR OF ST. JAMES'S PALACE.

THE RUBENS' FESTIVAL AT MUNICH CONTRASTED WITH THE SHAKSPERIAN TERCENTENARY.

Now that the Tercentenary of Shakspeare's birthday is over, and the people of this great country have had an opportunity of judging how far the immortal poet could be honoured in his native town, it would not be out of place to refer back to the Rubens' Festival which took place at Munich a few years since. How Shakspeare's birthday was celebrated at Stratford our columns have already detailed. The contrast to the Rubens' festival will, therefore, appear the greater when we give a short account of it.

We may observe that in several of the continental cities, the Artists' Festival is an annual affair; and that the title of Rubens' was simply the speciality of one of these art gatherings. These festivals are always very attractive, from the good taste exhibited in all the arrangements, from the decorations of the salons, &c., to the costumes that figure in the fancy-dress ball with which they are brought to a close, in like manner as was the Shaksperian Tercentenary. The precedence, however, in carrying out such displays as these must, we think, be conceded to our continental friends, in which, doubtless, our readers will agree when they read the following account of one of their festivals.

It seems that, in the year 1630, the citizens of Antwerp gave a festival in honour of the marriage of their countryman, Peter Paul Rubens, with the wealthy and beautiful Helena Forman, the painter's second wife; and, at the Artists' Festival alluded to, the directors of the Munich ball conceived the idea of getting up an accurate representation of that event. Accordingly, the great Odeon Salle was fitted up so as to represent the Town Hall of Antwerp, with a view of the city through the windows. The pillars and the range of boxes round the Odeon Salle were tastefully draped, or decorated with flowers and foliage.

In contrast with our own homage to the greatest poet of all time, he homage to the greatest painter on this occasion was heralded

by a flourish of trumpets, as the King and the royal family of Bavaria entered to take part in the proceedings. The cortege was headed by standard-bearers, halberdiers, followed by heralds, the Burgomaster of Antwerp, the senators and the Secretary of State, Philip Rubens, brother of the painter. Next followed Rubens and his young bride, preceded by a group of ladies, splendidly attired, and followed by pages. Then came the guests invited to the festival, among whom were conspicuous Vandyke, Cornelius de Vos, Adam Van Oort (Rubens' first master), Adrian van Ostade, &c. Peter Hooft, the poet and historian, appeared as deputy from the Chamber of Rhetoric at Amsterdam. He was followed by deputies from other cities, and by one from the court of the Archduchess Isabella. Next followed another train, composed of citizens and guilds, huntmen and archers, and the members of the Dutch East India Company, all of whom were preceded and followed by their standards and emblems, and accompanied by their ladies. The entire cortege was closed by a party of peasants and country girls, carrying the May-tree, and accompanied by rustic musicians.

The various groups being arranged in picturesque order, and his bride being conducted to the places assigned to them, the ceremony of "huldigung" (homage) commenced. The master of the Silver-smiths' Company stepped forward, and presented to Rubens an elegantly wrought silver goblet, as a token of the influence of art on the taste and skill of the handicraftsman and manufacturer. It is this part of the proceedings which our illustration on page 761 represents. Members of other guilds presented gifts betokening their several trades and employments, and, finally, a young peasant advanced with a garland of wild flowers for "Antwerp's fairest lady." Rubens and his bride having acknowledged these offerings, the procession re-formed.

The gradual unfolding of this beautiful living picture filled the spectators with admiration, and all appreciated the ingenuity displayed in the grouping of the figures, as well as the fine taste and

historical accuracy manifested in the costumes. The costumes of Rubens and his wife were composed of silk and velvet of the richest texture, in tastefully-blended hues of yellow, violet, and brown. Not less tasteful and characteristic were the dresses of Vandyke and the poet Hooft. The nobles and burghers with their wives were all attired with strict historical accuracy. The merchants of the East India Company were conspicuous figures in the pageant, with their richly caparisoned camel. Altogether the scene was one of interest and grandeur.

THE LEVEE.

By command of the Queen a levee was held on Saturday, at St. James's Palace, by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. Presentations at this court are, by the Queen's pleasure, to be considered as equivalent to presentations made to her Majesty.

The Prince of Wales, attended by his gentlemen in waiting, arrived at the Palace, from Marlborough House, about two o'clock, and was received by the great officers of state of her Majesty's household.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge (attended by his Equerry, Colonel Tyrwhitt) and his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar were present at the levee.

Her Majesty's body guard of the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms was on duty in the state saloons, under the command of the lieutenant. The royal body guard of the Yeomen of the Guard was on duty, under the command of Colonel Bourke, the Exon in Waiting.

The Prince of Wales entered the Throne Room, accompanied by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and attended by the principal officers of state. The presentations were very numerous.

In connexion with the levee, we herewith give two illustrations.



THE QUEEN'S LEVEE.—THE BAND OF THE LIFE GUARDS.

EXPLOSION ON THE METROPOLITAN RAILWAY.

On Monday morning, about five minutes past nine o'clock, an engine exploded at the Bishop's-road Station of the Metropolitan (Underground) Railway. It was in charge of William Gresterley, an experienced driver, and Thomas Mount, his stoker. It had just come into the station and been attached to the 9.15 train, which was standing at the up platform ready to start. Fortunately, the nine p.m. train having only a few minutes preceded it, there were few people on the platform at the moment. Both the driver and stoker were on the engine when the accident took place. Fortunately for them the boiler exploded in an upward direction, with such tremendous force that the dome, which weighed upwards of six cwt, was thrown up almost perpendicularly to an immense height. As soon as the steam had somewhat cleared away it was discovered that a very considerable portion of the roof of the station had been blown away; plate glass windows on both sides of the station of nearly half an inch in thickness, as well as those of the carriages, were smashed to atoms, and a portion of the temporary bridge for crossing the station from the up to the down line was also demolished. At the moment of the explosion the down train from Farringdon-street was just entering the station, and the concussion was not only so great as to break some of the windows in the carriages of that train, but to break the gas-holders on the roofs of the carriages. The shock of the explosion was heard for a considerable distance, and in a few minutes Inspector Durole and a body of officials of the Great Western Railway, a number of the D division of police under Inspector Egerton, as well as the officials of the Metropolitan Railway, were on the spot to render any assistance which might be necessary in the event of injury to passengers or servants of the company. The fragments of the exploded engine were naturally first examined. Both Gresterley and Mount, although stunned for the moment by the shock, were discovered when the steam cleared off standing by the side of the platform. The driver was only slightly scalded, but the stoker had received a wound on the top of his head. He was at once conveyed to St. Mary's Hospital. Several passengers had entered some of the carriages,



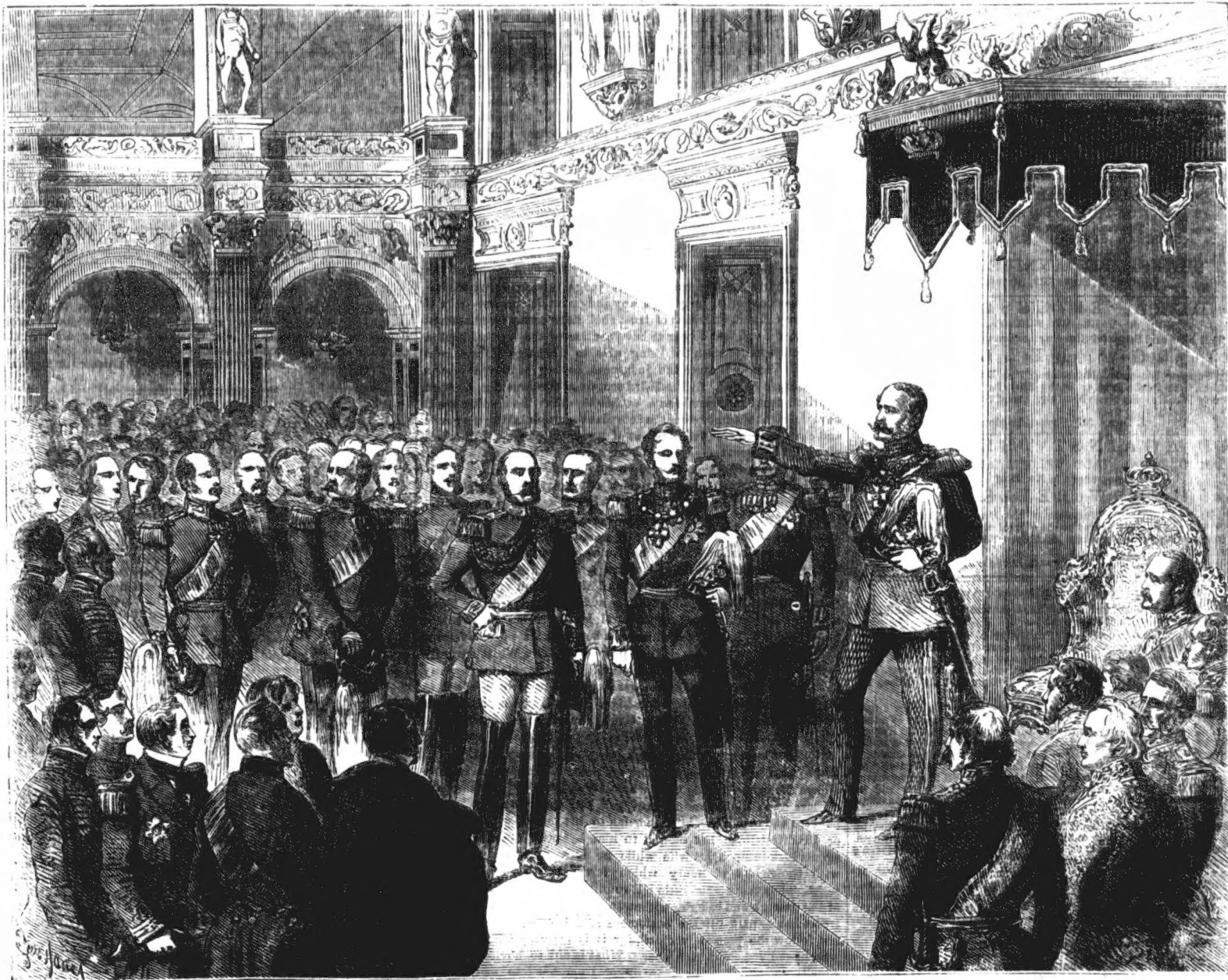
MEYERBEER.

and although the first one adjoining the engine had sustained but little injury in the second carriage the windows were completely blown in, and one young man was severely cut about the head and face by the broken glass. Several persons had their faces cut by the glass, and were otherwise injured. Those who were more seriously injured were at once placed in cabs and conveyed to St. Mary's Hospital. Those who were admitted to that institution are Mr. John Crofts, of 5, Chichester-place, Paddington, who has received a very severe cut down the forehead and bridge of the nose, also on the crown of the head; George Hall, of the General Manager's Office, Great Western Railway, whose cheek is cut severely; Thomas Mount, engine-stoker, 49, Woodford-place, who has received a wound on the top of the head; a boy, who has been very severely injured on his head and body.

PORTRAIT OF MEYERBEER.

In our last number we gave a short memoir of this distinguished composer, whose death has filled the musical world with the deepest regret. We this week give a portrait of Giacomo Meyer-Liebman Beer—to give him his correct appellations—and have only to add, in addition to the memoir already alluded to, that in 1862, the year of the Great International Exhibition, Meyerbeer visited London to superintend the rehearsals of the March, composed by him specially for that occasion. Many will remember, as an event of historical interest, the meeting of the great Jewish musician and the most distinguished of the English aristocracy, in the building at South Kensington. In particular, the introduction of Meyerbeer to Lord Palmerston was an incident not soon to be forgotten by those who witnessed it.

Meyerbeer dies at the age of seventy, and therefore not prematurely. But his death, at a time when his powers had shown no symptoms of decay, even though his years had fulfilled their allotted span, must be lamented. He had himself hoped to witness the performance of his latest opera, "L'Africaine," which has been deferred, after being again and again "underlined" for representation; the cause of delay being the want of a soprano capable of realizing Meyerbeer's "ideal of a second Cruvelli."



THE KING OF PRUSSIA ADDRESSING HIS GENERALS AND MINISTERS ON THE DANISH QUESTION. (See page 758.)

THE PEOPLE'S EDITION OF
SHAKSPEARE,
ILLUSTRATED.
TWO OR THREE COMPLETE PLAYS
IN EVERY NUMBER
FOR ONE PENNY.

No. 1, published on Wednesday, April 13th, contains
"HAMLET" AND "OTHELLO,"
WITH PORTRAIT OF SHAKSPEARE, AND TWO ENGRAVINGS.
ONE PENNY THE TWO PLAYS.
A Complete Play for One Halfpenny.

No. 2, published on Wednesday, April 20th, contains
"WINTER'S TALE" AND "CYMBELINE,"
WITH TWO ENGRAVINGS.
ONE PENNY THE TWO PLAYS.

No. 3, published on Wednesday, April 27, contains
"MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM," "THE TEMPEST,"
AND "KING RICHARD II."
WITH THREE ENGRAVINGS.
ONE PENNY THE THREE PLAYS.

No. 4, published on Wednesday, May 4, contains
"KING HENRY IV," FIRST AND SECOND PARTS.
WITH TWO ENGRAVINGS.
ONE PENNY THE TWO PLAYS.

No. 5, published on Wednesday, May 11, contains
"KING HENRY V" AND "KING HENRY VI,"
FIRST PART.
WITH TWO ENGRAVINGS.
ONE PENNY THE TWO PLAYS.

NOTICE.—The whole thirty-seven Plays, with Life and Portrait of the
Author, will be complete in about fifteen Penny Numbers.
Any Number sent on receipt of two Postage Stamps.
ASK FOR THE PEOPLE'S EDITION.

London: JOHN DICKS, 313, Strand, and all Booksellers.

HOGARTH'S PICTURES

There are few persons who are unacquainted with the name of that great
artist, who may have been said to write rather than paint with the brush;
but there are vast numbers to whom his admirable works are completely
unknown. That this class of persons should desire to have a knowledge of
these master-pieces of art is natural enough; and hence our determination to
announce the publication of a

CHEAP EDITION

WORKS OF WILLIAM HOGARTH;

to be issued in Weekly Penny Numbers and Monthly Sixpenny Parts.
Each Weekly Number will contain eight large quarto pages, two Pictures,
with descriptive letter-press from the pen of one of the most eminent
authors of the day.

The Monthly Parts will be issued in illustrated coloured wrappers, and
may be sent free by post for an extra penny.

The work will be got up in the handsomest style, no expense being spared
to produce engravings worthy of the great originals. A fine paper will be
used; and altogether, the volume, when complete, will be a perfect
miracle of beauty and of cheapness.

OBSERVATIONS.—On Wednesday, April 27th, Number I was issued in an
illustrated coloured wrapper, containing the Portrait of Hogarth, and the
first two Pictures of the series entitled *Marriage à la Mode*, with four large
quarto pages of descriptive letter-press. Price One Penny.
In small or remote places, where a difficulty arises in obtaining cheap
serial publications, any intending purchaser may forward seven postage-
stamps to the publisher, in order to receive the Monthly Part through the
post.

London: JOHN DICKS, No. 313, Strand.

GRAND SHAKSPEARE NUMBER

REYNOLDS'S MISCELLANY.

* In Number 829 of REYNOLDS'S MISCELLANY was commenced an
entirely New and Original Romance, entitled

**WILLIAM SHAKSPEARE;
THE YOUTH, THE LOVER, AND THE POET.**

The same number also contains
SEVERAL SPLENDID ENGRAVINGS
of the

SHAKSPEARE ANNIVERSARY.

London: J. DICKS, 313, Strand.

DORA RIVERSDALE.

A TALE OF SORROW.

This New and Beautiful Story was commenced in No. 74 of
BOW BELLS.

The most Popular Illustrated Magazine of the Day. Pronounced by the
World and the Public Press to be the Marvel of Cheap Literature.
One Penny Weekly; Sixpence Monthly. Send two stamps for Specimen
Copy to
J. DICKS, 313, Strand, London.

**LOVE AGAINST THE WORLD,
AN ORIGINAL TALE OF THE AFFECTIONS,
Commenced in No. 76 of
BOW BELLS.**

The most Popular Illustrated Magazine of the Day. Pronounced by the
World and the Public Press to be the Marvel of Cheap Literature.
One Penny Weekly; Sixpence Monthly. Send two stamps for a
Specimen Copy to
J. DICKS, 313, Strand, London.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS

* All communications for the Editor must contain name and address,
Rejected manuscripts will not be returned.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.—THE PENNY ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS and
REYNOLDS'S NEWSPAPER sent post free to any part of the United Kingdom
for three penny postage stamps. Persons wishing to subscribe for a
quarter, so as to receive the two newspapers through the post, may
remitt a subscription of 8s. 3d. to Mr. JOHN DICKS, at the Office, 313
Strand.

PUBLISHING DEPARTMENT.—All letters to be addressed to Mr. JOHN DICKS,
313, Strand. Persons unable to procure the PENNY ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
NEWS from newsvendors, or agents, may forward the amount for a single
number, or for a term of subscription, by money order payable to Mr.
DICKS, so as to receive the journal direct from the office. A Quarter's
subscription is 2s. 2d. for the STAMPED EDITION. It is particularly re-
quested that Subscribers will send their address in full to prevent mis-
carriage of the paper. The termination of a Subscription will be
indicated by the journal being sent in a blue wrapper. Receipt stamps
cannot be received in payment of a subscription to this journal.

ONE IN TROUBLE.—You can consult Mr. William Eaden, the solicitor, by
letter, if you prefer it. Write to him with a full description of your case.
Every lawyer's consulting fee is 6s. 8d. for an ordinary case. Mr. Eaden's
address is No. 10 Gray's Inn-square.

A STUDENT.—A new edition of the "Self-Instructor," by Mr. G. W. M.
Reynolds, is now ready. It can be obtained by sending fourteen
penny stamps to Mr. Dicks, at our office. Persons of defective education
can improve themselves exceedingly by its use. Indeed it contains all the
 requisite lessons to constitute the groundwork of a really good education.
The French language can be self-taught by its aid in a very short time,
with the help of a dictionary and a grammar. All the necessary rules for
composition, punctuation, &c., are given in this work, as well as the
proper instruction for poetical compositions. Elegance of diction and a
correct manner of expression are to be acquired from the "Self-Instructor."
Especially should young gentlemen and ladies who are fond of embody-
ing their thoughts in verse, study the rules for rhyme and metre laid down
in this work.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

ANNIVERSARIES.		H. W. L. B.	
D.	D.	A. M.	P. M.
14	s	Oxford Term ends	7 37 8 7
15	s	WHIT SUNDAY	8 43 9 18
16	m	Sun rises 4h 10m; sets 7h 45m	9 51 10 22
17	r	Post-Office Savings' Banks established, 1861	10 56 11 26
18	w	Ember Week Oxford Term begins	11 54 0 0
19	r	Old Michaelmas-day	0 17 0 38
20	r	Robert Stephenson died, 1859	0 59 1 20

Moon's changes.—No change this week.

Sunday Lessons.

MORNING. AFTERNOON.
Deut. 16, to v. 18; Acts 10, to v. 34. Isaiah 11; Acts 19, to v. 21.

THE PENNY ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS.

SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1864.

REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

THE 9th of May, 1864, will ever be remarkable for the exact but
fortuitous concurrence of two events having the most important
bearings on the one or the other. While the representatives of the
belligerents and of the allied Powers were sitting in Conference
with a view to the cessation of bloodshed on some terms or other,
an Austrian and a Danish squadron were engaged in action several
hundred miles off, near the opposite shores of the German Ocean.
Almost at the very hour that Denmark, declining an armistice which
would give a greater sanction to the past than she chose to allow,
was agreeing to a simple suspension of hostilities, an Austrian frigate
was on the point of destruction, and its consorts were taking
refuge in the British waters of Heligoland. Such a concurrence
was possible at any time, for we have heard before of simulta-
neous victories by sea and by land; but that both events should
not only happen together, but be simultaneously known in Down-
ing-street, would have been impossible and incredible a very few
years ago. The telegraphic wire brought the news of the one event
across the German Ocean as fast as messengers could bring the
other to the office next door. When the Conference had agreed
to a suspension of arms, they heard within an hour that they
had been too late to stop a battle in which Denmark had
retrieved, at the cost of one of her assailants, the
reverses she had suffered at the hands of the other.
The result of the suspension of arms has reinstated a Government
which every rumour threatened to shake from its seat. Had the
Conference broken up without an armistice, though by no fault of
the Government, the Conservatives would have had a majority to
back them in censuring the impotent friends of Denmark. "No-
thing succeeds like success." All the labour and anxiety which have
been expended in conciliating Danes and Germans, in smoothing
difficulties and calming susceptibilities, however unreasonable,
would have won for those who endured it no consideration
in the House of Commons, or in the country, if it had
failed to vanquish the obstinacy of one side or the
rapacity of the other. It is the injustice which all public men are
taught by experience to expect. Happily, on this occasion, reason
and perhaps a better feeling on both sides, possibly, too, a fear of
ulterior consequences, have come to the aid of the peacemakers;
the fighting is over for the present; the Austrians and Prussians
will retire to their quarters, and the Conservatives, who were ready
to storm the Treasury bench, may make up their minds to an un-
eventful session, and return as soon as they please to the pleasures
of country life.

THE Lord Chancellor has introduced a measure to improve the law
relating to the recovery of small debts. By the 99th section of the
County Courts Act the county court judge is empowered to im-
prison for a period of forty days any judgment debtor, not only if
contumacy, fraud, or breach of trust shall have been proved against
him, but if he should appear to have contracted the debt without a
"reasonable expectation" of being able to discharge it, or should
have failed to pay it since the judgment, having "sufficient means
and ability to do so." By the 103rd section of the same Act, no such
imprisonment shall operate as a satisfaction, but the creditor shall
have the right of summoning the defendant again, or taking his goods
and chattels in execution, just as if no imprisonment had taken
place. So far from these clauses being a dead letter, they are opera-
tive to a degree of which few have any conception. Lord West-
bury has ascertained from the reports of county court judges that
many thousands of persons are annually committed to prison under
these powers. The sums for which these poor wretches have made
themselves liable are often absurdly small—ninepence, a shilling,
eightpence, and so forth. The value of the labour lost to the
country by their incarceration is much greater than the aggregate
of their debts, and all the misery and degradation entailed upon
themselves and their families must be added to the account. They
are almost all artisans or agricultural labourers—an improvident
class, no doubt, but a class which has better excuses for its impro-
vidence than most others. Such people, as Lord Westbury truly
says, have no "reasonable expectation" of being able to pay any
debt, except out of their future earnings, and every one is apt to
pitch his hopes for the future too high. Nor is the credit always
of their own seeking; it is sometimes almost forced upon them.
Mr. Gladstone described some weeks ago the shameless system of
touting for insurance offices which prevails in country districts, but
that system is but a branch of the universal touting, which is now-
adays the bane of trade both wholesale and retail. No merchant
of less than high standing can get half the "facilities" from
bankers and capitalists, in proportion to his means, which a miner
or handicraftsman has offered to him by petty dealers. Their
agents look upon his wife while he is at work, and tempt her
with those bits of finery which few daughters of Eve can
resist. Then there is the little bill running up from pence to pounds
at the grocer's and baker's, without a word of remonstrance on the
tradesman's part till the customer's ruin is complete. We need
not follow the process in detail, for it is perfectly familiar to all
who have lived among the poor. What is not so obvious, though
equally certain, is that a man living from hand to mouth, once
involved in this way, has seldom any means of paying off one debt
except of incurring another. Many partial remedies have been

proposed for this wide-spread abuse. Two of these are embodied
in Lord Westbury's new Bill. While conferring on the county
courts a limited equity jurisdiction which may hereafter serve as a
precedent for more comprehensive changes in the same direction,
he virtually proposes to confine their power of imprisoning to acts
of a criminal nature. At the same time he would make the punish-
ment, where it is merited by actual fraud or flagrant misconduct,
more severe and more uniform. He would further invest the
judge with a discretionary power of enforcing a sort of composition
with creditors, and would limit the right of action for debts under
£20 to one year. These are the main features of the measure,
and its general purport is to check insolvency by discouraging
trust. The Lord Chancellor has a clause against beer scores, which
would compel publicans to demand ready money for malt liquor
consumed on the premises. It is not easy to exaggerate the
possible consequences of so simple an enactment as this. Many
a man not yet a drunkard would think of his wife and children's
of good resolutions, and little schemes of economy, before parting
with a shilling out of his week's wages, when he would mortgage
his future labour without compunction.

INCIDENTS IN IRISH LIFE.

SOME curious incidents in Irish life were made known at an in-
quest held at Waterford, on the body of a man named Lawrence
Keoghan, who was found dead on the road in the townland of
Grange, on the previous morning. He was without his coat, hat,
and necktie; and it was said that the flesh was discoloured under
each ear. He was about sixty years of age, and had been in the
service of Mr. Penrose, a gentleman of means, in whose house the
man's coat was found. He was in the habit of sleeping there, and
had left the house at one o'clock on the night of his death. Mr.
Penrose was therefore arrested on suspicion of having caused the
man's death.

Mr. Penrose's sister said she never heard her brother threaten
Keoghan, and that he could not have gone out on the night in
question without her knowledge. She had known servants to run
away on one or two similar occasions to keep out of the way.

Another witness, Mary Ann O'Brien, a servant in the house of
Mr. Penrose, told the following story:—Her master came home
about eleven o'clock on Wednesday night a little under the influ-
ence of drink. He neither saw her or the man servant, but he
threatened to take their lives. She left the gate, not wishing to be
in his way, as he had several times struck her. Keoghan and she
then hid under a tree. Mr. Penrose had let out the dog, and
Keoghan hid her, or the dog would find them out. They soon
after left the tree, and concealed themselves in the coalhole, where
they remained for about two hours. She then took courage, and
crept out to Miss Penrose, who said she would leave the house and
had written about lodgings. Witness then called Keoghan and
said all was right, as Mr. Penrose had gone to bed. But hearing
his voice "very cross," she ran out at one o'clock. He came down
and said he would take her life. She ran, and he followed her to the
road gate. She heard him say that Keoghan was past his labour, and
he would take both their lives, as they were no use. Mr. Penrose
seemed to "have a great wish for Larry (the deceased)," though he
struck him in a passion. Larry had taken off his coat and necktie
because he was afraid his master would "choke him with the hard-
kerchief. He did so several times." Mr. Penrose was never cross
when he was sober.

Mr. Penrose was examined, and stated that he came home late on
Wednesday evening, having taken some liquor during the day.
He did not strike Larry that night, but he asked him about a dog,
and called out "he was no use." He also siddled the cook about
leaving the kitchen door open. He did not notice where Keoghan
went.

Dr. Carroll, who had made a post mortem examination, deposed that
there were no marks of wounds, or contusions, or violence on the
body. There was fatty degeneration of the heart, and the lungs
were congested. The liver also was highly congested and full of
blood. The disease of the heart was sufficient to cause death.
The old man was not able to bear undue or extraordinary excite-
ment.

The coroner summed up, and the jury found that the deceased
"Died by the visitation of God."
Mr. Penrose was discharged.

THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

THE illustration in page 757 represents the King of Prussia con-
gratulating the chief military and civic authorities of Berlin on the
triumph of the Prussian army at Duppel. The King declared that
the hand of Providence had directed the arms of his generals and
soldiers, to strike the blow which upheld the cause of right and
justice.

A NEW CRIME.—The other morning seven gipsies were charged,
before the Rev. Uriah Tonkin, at Hayle (Cornwall), with sleeping
under tents, and were each committed to twenty-one days' im-
prisonment in the county gaol, with hard labour. The party consisted
of mother and six children, aged twenty, sixteen, fifteen, thirteen,
ten, and eight years.

FATAL JUMP FROM A RAILWAY TRAIN.—On Sunday evening, a
shocking accident, which soon terminated fatally, befel a Dane,
named Peter Augustus Englebert Joersen, a native of Dals-rud,
Flensburg, while travelling on the Great Western Railway, through
the Sonning cutting, midway between Reading and Twyford Sta-
tions. It appears he took the train at Cardiff, after having left the
ship Iris, belonging to Bremen, and was proceeding to London for
the purpose of obtaining from the Danish consul a pass to Denmark,
where he intended to join the army. While looking out of the car-
riage window, after passing Reading Station, the wind carried away his
hat, which contained important papers directed to the Danish consul,
and he immediately jumped out in the hope of recovering the docu-
ments, when he fell under the train, and the wheels passed over his
legs, and they were both frightfully smashed. The poor fellow
managed to crawl to the embankment, where he lay for about half
an hour, when he was discovered by a gamekeeper on the Home
Park estate, which adjoins the line. Mr. Shepherd, surgeon, of
Sonning, was passing at the time, and recommended the unfortu-
nate man's removal to the Berks Hospital, at Reading, where he
received every attention from Mr. Davis, the house-surgeon, but
expired in about four hours after his admission.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—Dr. H. James, the retired physician, continues to
mail, free of charge to all who desire it, a copy of the prescription
by which his daughter was restored to perfect health from confirmed con-
sumption after having been given up by her physician and despaired of
by her father. Sent free to all on receipt of one stamp. Address, O. P.
Brown, Secretary, No. 4, King-street, Covent-garden, London.—[Adver-
tisement.]

MANY distressing cases have occurred during the past few months
of women being found helpless from starvation, whose occupation had
been

"Sewing at once, with a double thread,
A shroud as well as a shirt"

Earning, perhaps, by fifteen or sixteen hours' hand-labour, not more than
three or four pence. The Wheeler and Wilson Lock-Stitch Sewing
Machine not only enables the worker to earn a good living during moderate
hours of labour, but the work done gives greater satisfaction to the wearer,
as not being the price of life. All who are interested in the welfare of the
seamstress should visit the show-rooms of the company, at 139, Regent-
street, where every information relative to the machines can be ob-
tained.—[Advertisement.]

General News.

THE Crown Princess of Prussia and the King and Queen of Denmark have sent their autographs to the New York Sanitary Fair. The Crown Princess's autograph is as follows:—"Victoria, Crown Princess of Prussia, Princess Royal of Great Britain and Ireland."—*New York Times*.

WE understand that the Prince of Wales will review the volunteers of the metropolis and the neighbouring counties on Saturday, May 28th.

A YANKEE editor lately closed a leader in this unhappy strain:—"The sheriff's officer is waiting for us in the other room, so we have no opportunity to be pathetic; we are wanted, and must go. Delinquent subscribers, you have much to answer for. Heaven may forgive you, but we never can!"

THE Prince of Wales has expressed his intention of inspecting the Hon. Artillery Company (of which his royal highness is captain-general and colonel) on Wednesday, June 29, at the Artillery Ground.

SIR G. GREY'S Bill for closing the houses of licensed victuallers and refreshment houses within the metropolitan police district between one and four a.m. has been printed and issued. It forbids the keepers of these houses to sell "any article whatsoever" within the prohibited hours, except to persons lodging in the house. The Bill extends to freemen of the Vintners' Company.

GOVERNMENT officials have been at Southampton inspecting some of the mail packets there, to ascertain their fitness for war transports.

ROSSINI, having learned on the Monday morning that Meyerbeer had been rather worse the evening before, went to the Rue Montaigne to learn how the patient had passed the night. Entering the house, he inquired of the concierge how M. Meyerbeer was that morning. Without any precaution the man replied that the great composer was dead. At this terrible announcement the visitor staggered and would have fallen had not the other supported him. He remained for nearly ten minutes incapable of movement, and when recovered a little requested to see a member of the family. One of Meyerbeer's daughters came down, and Rossini, when he saw her, burst into tears and embraced her affectionately. He spoke at great length of the deceased, and it was a considerable time before he was in a state to return to his own residence. Rossini and Meyerbeer had been acquainted for upwards of fifty years.

PETITION OF THE INHABITANTS OF SCHLESWIG TO THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

THOUSANDS of copies of the following petition are being circulated for signature throughout the country:—

"To the King of Prussia's Majesty!

"Prussia's sons have gained one of the most glorious victories known to history. The inhabitants of Schleswig send to your Majesty, to the warlike youth of Prussia, and to their parents, finally to the entire Prussian people, their heartfelt congratulations. They also congratulate themselves; for Prussia's victory is Schleswig's liberation. The enemy was stationed defiantly behind a row of formidable bulwarks. He himself, and with him the whole of England and a large portion of the rest of Europe, announced them to be unimpregnable. Prussia's power was to be shattered upon them. The Danish artillery, supported by the guns of their iron-clad, scattered death and destruction. The Dane knew well enough that he had not only to fight for honour but at the same time for the possession of these duchies, which had been to him for so many years what India is to England. He has derived his strength from our marrow. His officials and citizens have fixed themselves like leeches upon our healthy country, and gorged themselves to excess without shame and contrary to all law, right, and the usages of free nations. His liberal constitution has not taught him to respect our rights, our customs, and our interests. As opposed to us, it was in his hands the means of depriving us of liberty, of making us servants and slaves. He has tried to play his part among the nations of Europe—which, after all, has been nothing but an unimportant part—a haughty vassalage of England and Russia—at our expense. The enemy, who had so much at stake, fought therefore with desperation and exasperation. Even within the strongest entrenchments, when no further chance of effectual resistance remained, at the very moment when the Danish soldiers asked for quarter, they fired their pieces at the Prussians at two or three paces' distance. Yet what have all this arrogance and rage, what have the entrenchments and fortifications availed against our just cause and the bravery of the Prussian youth, with the intelligence of their leaders? The lists of the killed and wounded upon both sides, where, despite the protection of their covered position, the number of the Danish loss so greatly exceeds that of the Prussians, the final precipitous flight of those who escaped death and imprisonment, the enormous number of Danish prisoners—afford proof that the Danish mastery over our duchies, under God, and thanks to your Majesty's aid, has attained its final and irrevocable close. Your Majesty: Wherever upon the earth's surface Prussians and Germans dwell together in communities or isolated, they will feel themselves inwardly raised at the tidings of this victory, and will acquire added importance beside the members of other nations. For the honour and repute of the German name is increased through Prussia's act, and every single Prussian and German henceforth holds a higher place in the scale of nations. Your Majesty's enemies are our enemies. They have been the merciless spoilers and oppressors of our country. Throughout his long rule in this country the Dane has shown that he does not possess the capability of governing a foreign or mixed population with justice. Your Majesty! Generosity towards those vanquished men is cruelty towards us, towards this whole country! 'The vengeance of the conquered,' says the proverb, 'is cruel.' May God protect our country from the conquered nation over again attaining the power to exercise vengeance upon those who have extended to the Prussians the hand of brotherhood, and greeted with exultation your Majesty's victories! In this solemn moment we venture to speak out what is in the hearts of many thousands, and still shadows our hearty joy with a cloud of anxious doubt. The victory of the Prussians would prove our most terrible misfortune—would terminate in the utter ruin of our families—would banish thousands of us for ever from the land of their birth, if after what has taken place your Majesty withdrew from us your protecting hand, and surrendered us again, in any shape whatever, to Danish rule. Your Majesty! may one common bond for offence and defence against Denmark and every other external foe connect our country with Prussia as far as the Kingdom of Schleswig's sons are ready to uphold their naval efficiency in the Prusso-German navy—to hold their ground with Prussia and Germany against all Europe for the frontier of the Prusso-German empire at the Kingdom, for the right of independent government by the Duchies, and for internal, provincial, and local freedom and independence. The 'integrity' of the Prusso-German empire, of the German nation, to the Kingdom, and the independence of the Duchies! Be that the guiding principle, the war cry, and the motto of ourselves, of Prussia, and of Germany. Your Majesty! The spirit of Frederick the Great looks down upon your Majesty, upon the Prussian army, upon us, and upon the whole of Germany! May the Lord of Hosts and God of battles, who is also the bestower of national prosperity and individual welfare, to guide your Majesty's heart in this period—when our, Prussia's, and Germany's future may be determined perhaps for centuries, that—regardless of the interference of English, Russians, and French—your Majesty may decide and act, as your great ancestor King Frederick would have done in a like position, and with a similar task."

THE GARIBALDI MEETING ON PRIMROSE HILL.

ON Saturday evening a meeting was held on Primrose-hill, for the purpose of protesting against the alleged illegal conduct of the police in dispersing the meeting appointed to be held for considering the sudden departure of General Garibaldi from this country on Saturday, 21st of April, and also of maintaining the right of the people to assemble and discuss public questions.

Mr. Edmund Beales was called to the chair.

THE CHAIRMAN in very strong terms denounced the conduct of the police on the recent occasion when they interfered with a public meeting convened on that ground, attributing this interference to the constitution of parliament, which did not extend the franchise, and was rather the betrayer than the guardian of popular rights. He rejoiced that no opposition had been offered to the unconstitutional conduct of the police on a recent occasion, and he also rejoiced that the Home Secretary had expressed his regret to Sir Richard Mayne that the meeting had not been allowed to proceed. At the same time an attempt had been made to defend the conduct of the police, which he took as a vague and undefined power, infringing the great constitutional rights of the people. He considered the explanation given, that there should be no interference with the recreation of the people, was an admission of the right of the people to use the parks for public and peaceable purposes, and that nothing should be left to the discretion of a police inspector in these matters. Sir George Grey expressed his regret that the former meeting had been interfered with; but when pressed as to whether another meeting would be prohibited declined to give an answer, and fell back upon the vague regulation that the police would still have the power of stopping any meeting not sanctioned by Mr. Cowper, the First Commissioner of her Majesty's Public Works. He (the chairman) had asked Mr. Cowper upon what grounds he claimed the right of prohibiting the public from meeting in the parks, but Mr. Cowper declined to give him any answer, and he (the chairman) consequently concluded that Mr. Cowper was either unable or unwilling to disclose the foundation upon which he based his claim to so objectionable a power. He assumed, therefore, there was no right to interfere with the peaceful exercise of their right of meeting in the parks for public purposes. Accordingly they had met in the exercise of this right, and they would not allow the Government to interfere unless they could show legal authority for doing so. He congratulated the meeting that the question had been so far settled, and said it was the duty of their parliamentary representatives to protect their rights and vindicate their laws. After referring to the departure of Garibaldi, and suggesting that the cause of his leaving this country did not arise from ill-health, he strongly advocated the cause of the suffering nationalities of Europe. Garibaldi was the personification of the alliance of the peoples against the alliance of despots, and he called upon them to support him in his yet holy mission for the succour of the afflicted, the deliverance of the oppressed, and the overthrow of the tyrants. (Loud applause.)

MR. NICHOLAY then moved—"That this meeting declares the conduct of the police in interfering with a peaceable and orderly meeting, similar to the present, on the 23rd of April last, to have been wholly unjustifiable, illegal, and unconstitutional, and deserving of the serious attention of all members of parliament interested in the preservation and protection of popular rights."

MR. DAVIS seconded the motion, and MR. WASHINGTON WILKS supported it, after which it was unanimously carried.

MR. SHAEN, solicitor, moved the following resolution:—"That the passage in one of the letters of General Garibaldi, in which he says, 'I feel obliged to leave England,' together with the evidence of many old and tried friends of the general, who were in personal communication with him up to a late period before he left this country, induces this meeting to discredit the excuse of ill health put forward as the cause of this departure, and to reluctantly entertain the conviction that the abrupt termination of his visit was brought about by undue pressure upon him, for political purposes, and in the interests of the enemies of freedom. That General Garibaldi, having been the guest of the whole nation, this meeting cannot but indignantly deprecate the conduct of a select few in thus extorting from him a promise to leave without visiting, as he intended, the provincial towns, and repudiate such conduct as a breach of the national hospitality and an insult to the people." He said the Earl of Shaftesbury, Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. Seely went to the general, but he (the speaker) did not know what discussion took place, but, according to the version given by Mr. Seely, the conversation took place either in French or Italian. Of either of these languages he (Mr. Seely) did not understand a word. Notwithstanding that slight impediment, however, Mr. Seely (according to Mr. Shaen) was able to repeat the substance of the conversation:—"At that meeting Gladstone was the principal speaker, and the upshot of what he said was as follows:—He told the general that his health was evidently giving way; that they were exceedingly fond of him, and that they thought he had done enough; and that it would be to the interest of his health, and to the cause to which he was devoted, that he should put a stop to any further public demonstrations. The general replied, 'I am much obliged to you, but my health is perfectly good.' Mr. Gladstone then adopted a second tack. He said, 'General, you have had a magnificent reception so far. It has been a grand thing, and it would be a very great pity if anything occurs hereafter to detract from the dignified reception you have met with in London. We cannot be so sure of the reception you will receive in the provinces as you have received here; this magnificent reception will come to a bad end; and for fear that it should be so it is better that it should stop where it is.' The general replied to Mr. Gladstone, 'I am much obliged to you, but I care nothing for the receptions; I was invited by the people, who are responsible for my reception, and where I have accepted I must go.' Mr. Gladstone, finding that he had failed upon the second, offered his third attack, which was this:—'The awkward fact is, that if this sort of thing go further it may lead to political complications, which would be unpleasant to the Government.' The general replied, 'Then I understand you wish me to go?' Mr. Gladstone said, 'We do wish you to go.' The general said, 'Upon the understanding that it is your wish, I will not inconvenience you, and I give you my word I will go.' Mr. Gladstone then said, 'The general has acted like a sensible man.' On the following morning an address was prepared by Colonel Chambers to the authorities of those towns that were to have been visited informing them that the state of the general's health would not permit of his fulfilling his programme. Garibaldi read this address, and struck out with his own hand all the statements respecting his health, and substituted the words, 'For many reasons I am prevented visiting you.' Himself, Mr. Taylor, and some other of the personal friends of Garibaldi, on becoming acquainted with what had occurred, held a meeting, and Mr. Taylor and himself waited upon the general by its desire, to ask him whether he had made up his mind to leave at once. Garibaldi replied he did not consider the statement of Lord Palmerston in the House of Commons released him from the promise he had made to Mr. Gladstone and Lord Shaftesbury. He had no hesitation in saying, despite Mr. Gladstone's explanation and Lord Shaftesbury's letters, that Garibaldi was the victim of a foul conspiracy. He publicly challenged Lord Shaftesbury, Mr. Gladstone, or Mr. Seely, to deny the truth of what he stated. The fact was the Government were not prepared for the overwhelming enthusiasm with which Garibaldi had been received by the people, and were afraid of the results if he went to the provincial towns. (Hear.) Mr. Shaen's statement made a great impression on the meeting, and at the conclusion of his speech three groans were given for the parties he had accused."

MR. CREMER seconded the resolution, and MR. MASON JONES supported it, after which the resolution was unanimously carried.

MR. RICHARDSON referred to the fact that Garibaldi had refused to receive the money proposed to be raised by the Stafford House Committee, but did not object to the contributions of the working men. As evidence of this he stated that the fund of which he was treasurer had already been drawn upon by the general. He hoped that the working men of England would redouble their efforts, and provide Garibaldi with all that was necessary to enable him to accomplish his glorious mission. England must, he said, provide not only the money, but the arms if necessary, for the purpose of completing the work of giving freedom to Italy. He proposed the following resolution:—"That this meeting deeply sympathizes with their brethren in the provinces, who have thus been deprived of the opportunity of welcoming among them the most illustrious visitor that ever honoured England with his presence."

MR. LETHBRIDGE seconded the motion, which was supported by Captain Dresser Rogers, and carried unanimously.

MR. NETTAS moved that the foregoing resolutions be transmitted to Garibaldi.

MR. PLIMSOL seconded the motion, which was carried by acclamation.

Thanks having been voted to the chairman, the proceedings terminated.

The proceedings throughout the evening were marked by order and decorum.

GARIBALDI AND THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

AT a dinner at Beaufort House, Waltham Green, in connexion with a drill competition among the South Middlesex Rifles, Colonel M'Murdo, in replying to the toast of the "Volunteers of Great Britain," said it had been his good fortune to have the opportunity of paying a visit to that great character who had recently visited this country. They, of course, knew that he alluded to General Garibaldi. The object for which he sought that interview was, in the first place, to glean his opinion of the English volunteer movement, and to ascertain, from his practical experience, how a volunteer force was likely to act on the field, and in the face of an enemy, as, although he knew the pluck and the spirit which animated the British volunteers, he had never seen them in this position. With regard to the first point, he was much struck with what the gallant veteran said. Garibaldi said, when asked his opinion of the English volunteer movement, "Oh, what a glorious, what a happy country this is, which can find its citizens to stand out boldly as they do as volunteers for the defence of the nation; and what a noble constitution must you possess, when the Government have the courage to sanction and the people to claim and to possess such a great and glorious institution as your English volunteers! I would to God that the same sentiments and the same feeling would animate the Government and people of my own beloved country." He then explained to the general some of the points of the constitution of the volunteer force of this country, and informed him that, although he had frequently seen and knew the valour of our regular troops in the field before an enemy, still that he had never seen volunteers in such a position, and desired to ask him how he had found them in such a position with regard to discipline. He replied that he never found any difficulty on that score. He then asked him what he did when he found himself in the presence of the royal army of Naples with his volunteers, no doubt disciplined troops—did he wait for their attack, or himself take the offensive? General Garibaldi replied that he always took the offensive. He always found success attend him in making the attack himself and not waiting for it. When he landed on the coast of Sicily with his thousand men they were nearly all raw recruits and badly armed, and though they were crying out for drill, he found he had no time for that, but pushed on, and the first encounter they had was with Bavarian and Swiss regiments. All the orders he gave to his volunteers were not to fire at long distances, but to wait, whatever the consequences might be, till they were close to the enemy, so as to make good their aim. On coming in front of the Bavarian and Swiss regiments his orders were rigidly obeyed, until he gave the word to fire, and when he heard the irregular "tick, tick, tick," all down his ranks, he was so fully convinced that with such a firing they could not maintain their ground that he at once gave the order for the advance and the use of the bayonet. His Garibaldians rushed upon the enemy with loud "Vivas," and scattered the disciplined soldiers of Naples in all directions. If such could be done with those raw recruits without drill, and with the bad arms of the volunteers which Garibaldi had under his command, he begged to say, without any flattery, that with their excellent arms, their efficiency in drill, and with their spirit and courage, in the hands of the volunteers of Great Britain, this country was perfectly safe from any attempted invasion.

GARIBALDI'S HURRIED DEPARTURE.

COLONEL CHAMBERS, the particular friend and secretary of Garibaldi, has addressed the following letter to Mr. P. A. Taylor, M.P.:

"London, May 4, 1864.

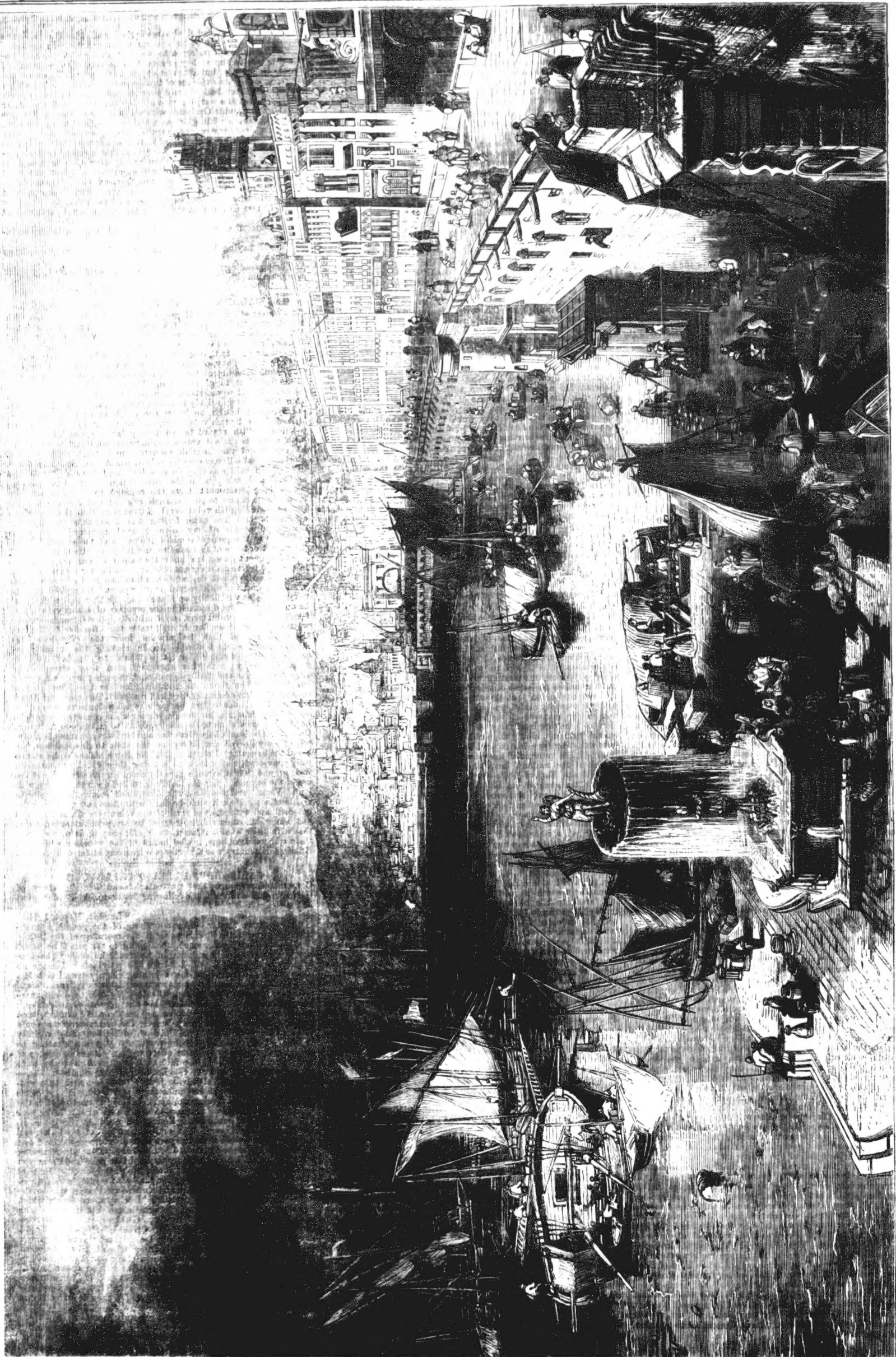
"My dear Mr. Taylor,—I knew nothing of the general's intention not to visit the provinces until the morning of the 18th of April, at Stafford House, when, upon going to ask him if he would accept an invitation to a town in Scotland, he said, 'The programme is changed; I will not visit the provinces.' I made no observation, and retired to the adjoining room, where I met Mr. Fergusson, who selected from amongst my letters one from himself addressed to me to the following effect:—'My dear Colonel Chambers,—From all I can see I fear that the general is undertaking much more than is conducive to health and comfort, and possibly more than a man under the circumstances could stand. I have written to the Duke of Sutherland and Mr. Seely to this effect, and knowing how warmly you are attached to the general, I write to the same effect to you.' In consequence of that letter, I wrote one to the following effect, and submitted it to the general for his approval:—'London, 19th April, 1864. Sir,—I am directed by General Garibaldi to inform you that, in consequence of the fatigue he has undergone, and by the advice of his medical adviser, Mr. Fergusson, he is reluctantly compelled to decline visiting your city. He begs to express his gratitude for your kind sentiments towards him. Your most obedient servant, J. H. Chambers.' The general then erased portions of my letter, and directed me to write to the mayors and provosts of England and Scotland, to whose towns he had accepted invitations, the following letter:—'Sir,—I am directed by General Garibaldi to inform you that for many reasons he is not enabled to visit your city. He begs me to express his gratitude for your kind sentiments towards him.—J. H. Chambers.' Mr. Fergusson assured me that he was not influenced by politics in his decision. I telegraphed immediately, however, to Mr. Cowan, of Newcastle, an old friend of the general's, and afterwards to Mr. Adam, Glasgow, also to Liverpool, entirely on my own responsibility. On the evening of the 22nd I saw the bolts on the general's arm; I considered them trifling; on the 23rd, about five p.m., he was pulling bow-car in a four-wheeled boat, at Oliefden, for at least an hour, and the observation made to me by Signor Gueronzi was, 'Look at the sick man; see how ill he looks!' General Garibaldi appeared to be enjoying himself very much. The 23rd of April is the date of Mr. Fergusson's last letter to the Duke of Sutherland respecting the health of General Garibaldi.

"Ever, dear Mr. Taylor,

"Very truly yours,

"J. H. CHAMBERS."

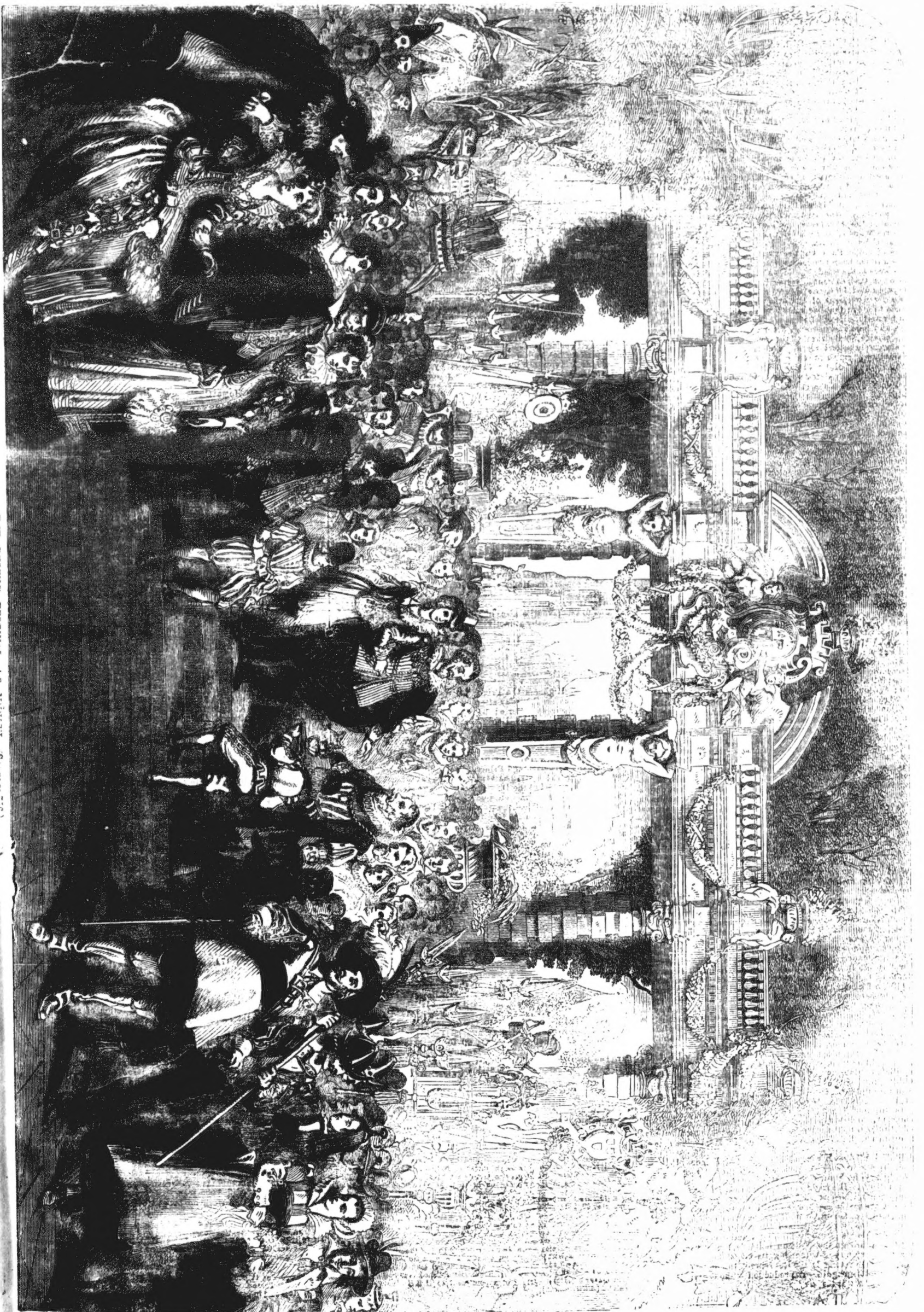
"To P. A. Taylor, Esq., M.P."



THE PORT AND CITY OF GENOA.—(From a Painting by Mr. J. B. Pyne.)—(See page 764.)

THE PORT AND CITY OF GENOA.—(From a Painting by Mr. J. B. Pyne.)—(See page 754.)

THE REGENT FESTIVAL AT MONTE SAMPIERO.



Theatricals, Music, etc.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA—On Saturday night, Covent Garden Theatre was filled to the uttermost with a most brilliant assembly. No fitter audience could be found for the full appreciation of "Il Barbiere"—the brightest of all bright operas. The audience insisted upon the repetition of the overture, which dashing prelude to a sparkling work was played with the utmost spirit. The entrance of Almaniva was hailed with applause, while Signor Mario's elegant warbling of the lovely serenade, "Ecco ride il cielo," was listened to with delight. A still warmer welcome was bestowed upon Signor Ronconi, who made his *rebut* this season with the appropriate words upon his lips, "Largo al factotum della città." In no character does he seem so to revel in the exercise of his inexhaustible humour as in that of the immortal barber whom the brilliant French dramatist created to be an exemplar of caustic wit, and whom the genial Italian composer has transformed into a model of good humour. Thin and worn as are the tones of Signor Mario and Ronconi, we can scarcely hope ever to hear the glorious duet, "All'idea di quel metallo," so admirably sung by other vocalists. Nor must we forget to mention that Signor Mario introduced the second serenade, too frequently omitted, "Le il mio nome voi bramate," and that both were accompanied on the orthodox "chitarra" by M. Barret, the well-known oboe player. The entrance of Mdlle. Patti on the stage in the next scene caused a renewal of the hearty welcome which had already greeted her brief appearance at the window, and we may as well declare at once our conviction that, extraordinary as is the admiration which she has always excited here, she is now more than ever deserving of it. The slow movement of the aria d'entrata, "Una voce poco fa," sufficed to prove that her voice is more full, strong, rich, and sweet than formerly. Her chief vocal display was, of course, in the lesson scene, and here she introduced for the first time the cavatina of "Semiramide," "Bel razzo," the touchstone of an artist's powers. For absolutely perfect mechanical execution, combined with broad declamatory phrasing of the true old Italian school, it is not too much to say that Mdlle. Patti's rendering of the arduous air cannot be paralleled by any living vocalist, while her young and sympathetic voice exerts a charm over the hearer that cannot readily be paralleled. Her dramatic impersonation of Rosina is much too well known to need a word of praise; but in this respect, too, the steady progress of a true artist intent on constant self-improvement was manifest. To sum up in one short sentence, as a singer and as an actress Mdlle. Patti is alike unequalled. The cast was in every respect the same as last year. Signor Olmanti acts with his usual energy. He is entitled to commendation for reintroducing Bartolo's oft-omitted air, if only it gives Mdlle. Patti an admirable opportunity of exhibiting the intelligence of her bye-play. Signor and Madame Tagliafico sustained their old characters of Basilio and Beria with their customary success. Signor Costa frequently moderated the orchestra to suit the capabilities of Signor Mario and Ronconi, and the chorus singers were perfectly satisfactory in the little they had to sing. Mdlle. Lucca made her first appearance this season on Thursday, in Meyerbeer's masterpiece, "Les Huguenots."

HER MAJESTY'S—On Tuesday last, M. Nicolai's opera of "Faust" was produced for the third time, with even increased success. As we promised to give a fuller notice of the opera this week, we may mention that we missed some of the well-known personages of the original play; for example, the Country Justice, the Welsh Parson, Bardolph, Nim, and Pistol, who might have been retained; and Mrs. Quickly. On the other hand, besides Mr. and Mrs. Ford, Mr. and Mrs. Page, and "Sir Giovanni Falstaff," we have Fenton, Dr. Casus, and Slender, *alias* Flinders. The scenes of the events in the opera are a Court Yard, with the dwelling of Master Page on one side and that of Master Ford on the other; a room in the house of the latter, another in the Garter Inn, another in Page's house, and Windsor Forest with the Oak of Herne the Hunter. The cast is as follows:—Mrs. Ford, Mdlle. Titians; Mrs. Page, Fraulein Bettelheim; Anne Page, Signora Vitali; Fenton, Signor Guglielmi; Master Ford, Mr. Santley; Falstaff, Signor Marcello Junca; Mr. Page, Monsieur Gassier; Flinders (Slender), Signor Bettini; and a *garzone d'osteria*, Signor Manfredi. The overture is characterised by a pleasing variety of ideas, which the imagination of the listener readily shapes into the events about to be represented, and it was executed so brilliantly, and with such artistic precision and spirit by Signor Ardit's accomplished band, that it was unanimously encored—the latter portion of it being repeated. Mdlle. Titians, as Mrs. Ford, was the first to make her appearance, and the applause which ensued may be taken not only as a general tribute to the popular *prima donna*, but as a compliment to the good taste with which she had "dressed" to the part, and which, *per se*, showed that she had, from the very beginning, entered into the spirit of the character. This was, in fact, evident throughout her entire performance—arch, playful, and perfectly natural, just as if she had exclusively devoted her talents to comic opera, and had never been a Norma or a Lucrezia Borgia. The Mrs. Ford of Mdlle. Titians will henceforth rank as one of her most felicitous impersonations. Mrs. Page found a very excellent representative in Fraulein Bettelheim. This act also introduces Fenton, Falstaff, Ford, Page, Slender, and Dr. Casus. A charming air, "Se in mente ancor," was rendered with his wonted sweetness by the *primo tenore*; and we may here note the skilful co-operation of M. Gassier, both as a vocalist and an actor, throughout the entire scene. Another effective part was the scene wherein Mrs. Page terrifies "Sir Giovanni" by announcing the approach of Master Ford—her "Ah misera! e dunque ver?" being rendered in true serio-buffo style. The make-up of Signor Marcello Junca, as Falstaff, was admitted on all sides to be admirable. The concerted piece at the end of the first act, in which Mdlle. Titians and Mr. Santley took the leading parts, brought that part of the opera to a brilliant termination, and the principal singers were recalled. The second act is mainly distinguished by the exquisite "Nel boschetto e l'asignolo," replete with the melody of groves, sequestered green lanes, fountains and waterfalls, graceful and aerial. In the third and last act Fraulein Bettelheim secured the honour of an encore in "Fu già di Windsor un caciatori," viz., "Herne, the Hunter," her rich, sonorous, and often powerful voice being heard to great advantage. The revels in Windsor Forest bring the opera to an amusing and effective conclusion, and amidst every demonstration of satisfaction. The opera has been placed on the stage in the most careful and liberal manner; and the scenery, by Mr. Telbin, elicited the warm applause of a crowded house, as for the choruses, we do not recollect ever having heard them in better voice. Altogether the success was so complete that the opera may fairly claim a high and established place in Mr. Mapleson's musical repertory.

DRURY LANE—His royal highness the Prince of Wales, attended by Major Teesdale, honoured the performance of Shakespeare's "Henry the Fourth" by his presence at the above theatre on Monday evening. His royal highness paid marked attention to the play throughout. Independent of the performance of Falstaff by Mr. Phelps, the grand scene of the Battle of Shrewsbury, of which we give an illustration on our front page, claimed especial attention. We have previously particularized the careful and historical way in which this play is placed on the stage; and many will regret its not remaining through the Whitsuntide holidays, to allow our country visitors an opportunity of witnessing its magnificent scenic effects. This (Saturday) evening is the last representation. We could not well part with this magnificent production without giving an illustration of its principal scenes.

The THEATRES present very little novelty this week. Their several seasons are either drawing to a close, or they are preparing new attractions for the Whitsuntide holidays. The LYCEUM is announced to be re-opened this evening with "Hamlet," Mr. Fechter sustaining the Danish Prince.—At the OLYMPIC, "The Ticket-of-Leave Man" reaches its 31st night this evening. On Monday the long expected piece, "Sense and Sensation," is to be produced.—The STRAND announces a new five-act farce, by Mr. J. H. Byron, for Monday.—SADLER'S WELLS brings its season to a close this evening. Miss Marriott performed Hamlet for the last time yesterday (Friday) evening. On Whit-Monday, Mr. Walter Joyce announces his benefit here. He will be assisted by Mr. Toole, Mr. Paul Bedford, and Mrs. Alfred Mellon.—ASTLEY'S will put forward a new drama on Whit Monday, in which Mr. Edward Stirling will take part.

ST. JAMES'S HALL—Mr. Austin's benefit concert, which took place at St. James's Hall on Tuesday evening, was very pleasant, and highly successful. The hall was crowded in every part; the selection, if not remarkable for novelty, was, to say the least, a very tasteful one, including several of our sweetest and most loved national ballad songs. Among the vocalists were Mr. Sims Reeves, Madame Parepa, Miss Edith Wynne, and the choir of the Vocal Association. The instrumentalists included Signor Sivori, Mr. J. B. Chatterton, Mr. John Thomas (the harpist), and Mr. Levy. With the aid of artists of such repute, the concert could scarcely fail to be a success.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS—The concert last Monday evening was devoted to the benefit of Madame Arabella Goddard, who furnished a programme of surpassing excellence, and gave one of the very best performances of classical music ever tendered to the patrons of the Monday Popular Concerts. Miss Banks and Mr. Sims Reeves were the singers. The announcement that Mr. Sims Reeves would sing "Adelaide," accompanied on the pianoforte by Madame Goddard, made a distinct feature in the programme. It was, moreover, Mr. Reeves's first appearance for some time at the Monday Popular Concerts, which lent an additional attraction to the performance, and which was acknowledged when the singer made his first entrance on the platform by an enthusiastic round of applause. Mr. Reeves's first song was Professor Bennett's "Sing, maiden, sing," a gem in its way, and given with exquisite feeling and taste. The attraction, however, was the marvellously beautiful love-song of Beethoven, which no singer since Rubini has interpreted with such beauty of voice, and such perfection of vocal accent. The pianoforte accompaniments by Madame Goddard would alone have proved her a consummate artist, not only on account of the grace and delicacy with which they were played, but the unobtrusiveness with which she held herself as it were subservient to the singer, and never for an instant seemed to put forward any particular claims to notice, although how well she knew the importance and significance of Beethoven's accompaniment we need not say. That such a performance should have created a *fuor* was inevitable, and the song was encored with acclamations, Mr. Reeves, however, only returning to the orchestra to make his bow of thanks. Miss Banks sang the charming ballad, "In my wild mountain valley," from the "Lily of Killarney," and Mendelssohn's "Zuleika" in her neatest and most agreeable manner. Perhaps a more numerous and more brilliant audience never assembled in St. James's Hall. At the concert on Monday next the popular violinist, M. Wieniawski, will make his first appearance this season, and Herr Joseph Joachim is engaged to play at the following concert on Monday, the 23rd inst., it being his first appearance this season.

CRYSTAL PALACE—The arrangements for the anticipated holiday visitors to this favourite place of resort are now complete. They are, as usual, especially attractive, and no doubt will attract a very large attendance.

The Court.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales held a levee at St. James's Palace on Saturday afternoon on behalf of her Majesty. His royal highness, escorted by a detachment of the 1st Life Guards, and attended by Lord Alfred Hervey, the Hon. E. H. Meade, and Major Teesdale, left Marlborough House at five minutes to two o'clock. His royal highness wore the uniform of a general officer with the Orders of the Garter and Star of India.

The Queen, their royal highnesses Princess Helena, Princess Louise, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice left Osborne on Monday afternoon, and arrived at Windsor Castle at six. The suite in attendance consisted of the Dowager Countess of Mount Edgumbe, the Hon. Mrs. Bruce, the Hon. Lucy Lyttelton, Lieutenant-General the Hon. C. Grey, Colonel the Hon. Sir Charles Phipps, Lord Alfred Paget, Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge, and Mr. Buff.

The Hon. Emily Cathcart has arrived at the Castle as Maid of Honour.

Viscount Torrington and Sir W. Hoste have also arrived as Lord and Groom-in-Waiting to her Majesty.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, attended by Major Teesdale, honoured the performance of Shakespeare's "Henry the Fourth" by his presence at Drury Lane Theatre on Monday evening.

Sporting.

BETTING AT TATTERSALL'S.

DERBY—6 to 1 agst Lord Glasgow's General Peel (taken); 8 to 1 agst Mr. Merry's Scottish Chief (taken); 8 to 1 agst Captain White's Cambuscan (taken); 11 to 1 agst Lord Westmoreland's Birch Broom (taken); 13 to 1 agst Mr. Ten Broeck's Paris (taken); 14 to 1 agst Mr. Naylor's Cosignard (taken); 100 to 6 agst Mr. Osborne's Prince Arthur (taken); 20 to 1 agst Mr. Cartwright's Ely (taken); 20 to 1 agst Mr. Bowes's Baragah (taken); 20 to 1 agst Sir F. Johnstone's Historian (t and off); 25 to 1 agst Mr. W. L'Anson's Blair Athol (t and off); 40 to 1 agst Mr. Valentine's Hollyfox (t); 50 to 1 agst Mr. Hodgman's Valiant (t); 50 to 1 agst Mr. Ten Broeck's Idler (t); 65 to 1 agst Mr. W. Stewart's Major (t); 1,000 to 8 agst Mr. Capel's Teddy (t); 7 to 4 agst General Peel, 1, 2, 3 (t).

RACING FIXTURES FOR MAY.

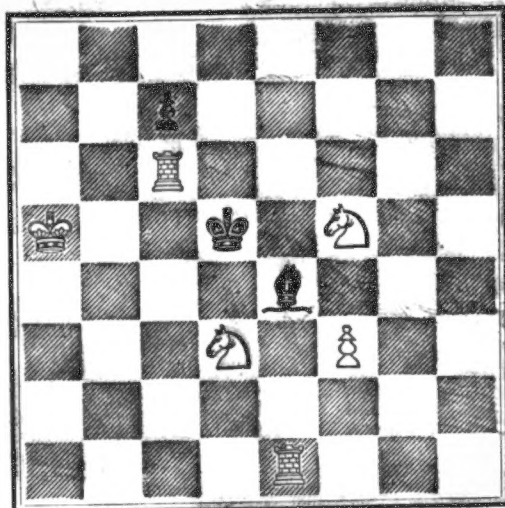
York Spring	...	10	Manchester Summer	...	18
Salisbury	...	12	Harpden	...	29
Bath	...	17	Epsom	...	24

True uncoloured teas are now supplied by Messrs. Baker and Baker Tea Merchants, London, through their agents in town and country. These teas combine brilliancy with lasting strength, and are more wholesome than the tea in ordinary use, hence their great demand.—[Advertisement.]

EXHIBITION CLOCK—"The entire flush is of the highest caste."—*Daily News*, May 29, 1864. Clocks designed by the first artists of the day for use in drawing room, dining-room, bedroom, library, hall, staircase, bracket, carriage, church, turret, railways, warehouse, counting-house, musical, and astronomical. Church and turret clocks specially estimated for. Benson's illustrated pamphlet on clocks (free by post for two stamps) with descriptions and prices, enables those who live in any part of the world to select a clock. Also, a short pamphlet on cathedral and public clocks, free for one stamp. Prize medal and honourable mention, classes 33 and 15. J. W. Benson, 33 and 34, Ludgate-hill, London. Established 1749. Watch and clock maker by special warrant of appointment to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.—[Advertisement.]

Chess.

PROBLEM No. 175.—By MR. WORKMANN.
Black.



White.
White to move, and mate in three moves.

Game in the "Home Circle" Chess Tourney, played between Messrs. L. and F.

- | White.
Mr. L. | Black.
Mr. F. |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. P to Q B 4 | 1. P to K 4 |
| 2. Q Kt to B 3 (a) | 2. P to K B 4 |
| 3. P to K 3 | 3. P to Q B 4 |
| 4. P to Q 3 | 4. Q Kt to B 3 |
| 5. P to Q R 3 | 5. K Kt to B 3 |
| 6. K Kt to K 2 | 6. P to Q 3 |
| 7. K Kt to K Kt 3 | 7. Q B to K 3 |
| 8. K B to K 2 | 8. B to K 2 |
| 9. B to K B 3 (b) | 9. P to Q R 3 |
| 10. B to Q 5 | 10. Q to Q 2 (c) |
| 11. Castles | 11. P to K R 4 |
| 12. Q to K B 3 | 12. P to K Kt 3 |
| 13. Q R to Q Kt square (d) | 13. P to K R 5 |
| 14. K Kt to K 2 | 14. P to K Kt 4 |
| 15. B takes B | 15. Q takes B |
| 16. Q Kt to Q 5 | 16. Castles (Q R) |
| 17. Kt takes Kt | 17. B takes Kt |
| 18. Kt to Q B 3 | 18. P to K B 5 (e) |
| 19. Q to Q 5 | 19. Q to K 2 |
| 20. K to R square | 20. Kt to K 2 |
| 21. Q to K 4 | 21. Kt to K B 4 |
| 22. Kt to Q 5 | 22. Kt to Kt 6 (ch) (/) |
| 23. B P takes Kt | 23. R P takes P |
| 24. B takes K B P | 24. B takes P (ch) |
| 25. K to Kt square | 25. Q R to K R square |
| 26. K to B square | 26. B to Q square |
| 27. B to K B 3 (g) | 27. Q to Q K 5 |
| 28. Q Kt P to Q Kt 3 | 28. Q to Q R 4 |
| 29. Q to K Kt 4 (ch) | 29. K to Kt square |
| 30. Q takes P on K Kt 6 | 30. P to K Kt 5 (A) |
| 31. K to K 2 | 31. P takes R |
| 32. K takes P | 32. R to K R 8 |
| 33. K to K 2 | 33. B to K R 5, and wins. |

(a) This is a very safe opening, and well adapted for match games.

(b) White loses important time on this and the following move.

(c) Intending to Castle on the Q side, should his adversary Castle with K R next move.

(d) Again losing time. White might be better employed in looking after his King's entrenchments.

(e) Better than P to K Kt 5.

(f) This move seems to lose a piece off-hand; it will be seen, however, that Black not only does not lose a piece, but acquires from it sufficient advantage to decide the game in his favour.

(g) Perhaps his best move.

(h) After this, White's game is hopeless.

Solutions of Problems, by C. D. (Edinburgh), 172, 173, and 174—Vectis, 172, 173—Heath and Cobb (Margate), 172, 173, 174—May, 168, 169, 170—C. J. Fox, 172, 173, 174—Clegg of Oldham, 170, 172, 173, 174—T. Cariss, 173, 174—F. Weston, 173, 174—A. Mayhew, 174—A. Baird, 170, 171, 172, 173—W. Chapple, 169, 170, 171, 172—Alpha, 174—W. H., 172, 173, 174—E. Callingham, 173, 174—D. P. F., 173, 174—E. Hunter, 173, 174—A. Baker, 173, 174—and W. Goode, 172, 173, 174—correct.

LEARNER—You are not restricted in the selection of any piece. You can promote the Pawn as you may deem most calculated to give you the game.

W. BROUGHTON—Your problem can be solved very easily in three moves, commencing with P to Q 3 becoming a Kt.

T. PARKER—The "Chess-Player's Magazine" is a very ably-edited periodical. It always contains a large selection of well-played, interesting, and instructive games, and some very beautiful problems; moreover, all the Chess intelligence of the day is duly recorded therein. It is published by Mr. Realey, 27, Change Alley, Cornhill.

G. M.—No apologies are necessary. We earnestly desire to promote the practice of this intellectual pastime amongst all classes, and we shall always feel much gratification in assisting you or any of our subscribers to the attainment of a sound knowledge of the game.

THE ENGLISH PORKOPOLIS—A farmer near Dorchester has now the enormous number of 3,000 pigs. He breeds and purchases to keep up his stock. One week he bought 600 pigs. They are fed partly on wheat.

A CAPITAL WRITING CASE for 2s. (or free by post for twenty-eight stamps), fitted with Writing paper, envelopes, pen-case and pen, bottle of ink, &c. THE PRIZE OF TWENTY GUINEAS AND FIFTY GUINEAS was given by the SOCIETY OF ARTS for its utility, durability, and cheapness. 250,000 have already been sold. To be had of PARKES and GORRO, 25 Oxford-street, London, and all Stationers.—[Advertisement.]

HORNMAN'S TEA is choice and strong, moderate in price, and wholesome to use. These advantages have secured for this Tea a general preference. It is sold in packets by 2,300 Agents.—[Advertisement.]

Law and Police.

POLICE COURTS.

BOW STREET.

A PERFECT IMPOSTOR.—Julian Sullivan, a woman of about 40 years of age, carefully "made up" to look as miserable as possible, and who had with her a little boy of about nine years of age, was charged with begging. Thomas Turner, a mendicant officer, stated that he saw the prisoner sitting on a door step in Bloomsbury-square. She was shivering as if suffering from some affliction, and looking appealingly at passers as they went by. He saw two ladies give her 1d. each. He took her in custody. On the way to the station she had several fits, and also at the station-house. A surgeon who was accidentally passing was called in, and on seeing her declared that she was not suffering from fits at all, but only simulating that affliction. As the prisoner persisted in having fits at the court, it was found necessary to send for Dr. Harvey, the divisional surgeon of the F. division of police, who after examining her declared that there was "nothing more the matter with her than with his walking-stick." The prisoner, who persisted in keeping up the attempted imposture to the last, was sentenced to one month's imprisonment. The little boy was sent to the workhouse, where care will be taken of him until she is released from prison.

WESTMINSTER.

ALLEGED FRAUD.—Thomas Goding, a well-dressed young man, said to be very respectably connected, was charged on a warrant, before Mr. Selby, with obtaining 30s by false pretences. Mr. Robert Piggott, trunkmaker, 115, Tachbrook-street, Piccadilly, said that the prisoner and a woman lodged with him in 1861, and left in October that year, giving him a promissory note for the payment of £18 due for rent, which he never discharged. The witness saw him a few months afterwards in Vigo-street, when he renewed his promise. He was then visited on the 15th of last month, when he wrote to the witness requesting a loan of £1 1s, and stating that he had just arrived in the Surrey, Indiana, Captain Wilson, and he was to receive his wages from the captain he would give witness £10 in part payment of the original debt. He gave "Captain Wilson, Nathaniel, Edgware," as reference. On the faith of this statement being correct the witness lent him the 30s. required; but finding he did not keep his promise, he went to Edgware. After a fruitless search of six hours he found that no Captain Wilson lived there, and that there was no such place as Nathaniel's. The prisoner could not be found, and having received information that he was endeavouring to obtain another loan, the witness went to Lincoln's Inn on Saturday with an officer to apprehend him. He said Captain Wilson did not live at Edgware, and he did not know where he lived. Witness had been given to understand that the prisoner had been obtaining money in this way for some months. The prisoner declined calling witness any questions and said that he should require his cross-examination for a solicitor. He had not obtained the money under false pretences, and he would prove that "Captain Wilson, of the Prince of Wales, had lived at Edgware, and had advanced him money. He never mentioned the Surrey. Mr. Selby remanded the prisoner till Friday, and said he would accept one bail in £100 for his reappearance.

MARLBOROUGH STREET.

A FAITHFUL SERVANT.—John Archer, an elderly man, butler and valet to Viscount Templeton, of No. 27, George-street, Hanover-square, was charged before Mr. Knox with stealing a quantity of plate, of the value of £80, the property of George Frederick Upton, Viscount Templeton. John Archer, footman to Viscount Templeton, said: I know the prisoner John Archer. He was valet and butler, and had charge of the plate. I saw it in his possession twelve months ago, but he has had charge of it for the last five years. I went with Inspector Draper yesterday, to Mr. Harlow's pawnbroker, 95, Wardour-street, and there saw some plate produced, and I identified it as some of Viscount Templeton's plate. (A large quantity was produced.) I then went with the inspector to another pawnbroker, Tomlinson and Richards, No. 11 and 12, Upper George-street, Portman-square, and identified some plate. I then went to Mr. Starling's, 68, Great Portland-street, another pawnbroker, and there saw two silver spoons bearing the initials of Viscount Templeton. Mr. Knox: Have you recovered all the missing property? Mr. Wood: We have. Thomas Dry in the employ of Mr. Harrison, pawnbroker, of Wardour-street, produced four duplicates renewed by the prisoner on the 1st of last July, and said the property they related to. James Vincent, a servant to Mr. Tomlinson, a watchmaker of Upper George-street, produced some duplicates, showing that the prisoner had pledged several articles, and renewed the duplicates; and an assistant to Mr. Starling proved some pledges by the prisoner. Mr. Wood: The total amount of the articles pledged by the prisoner was £62 14s. Inspector George Draper: I was called to 27, George-street, Hanover-square, and told the prisoner he was charged with stealing a quantity of plate, and that I must take him to the station. I then showed him the duplicates I now produce, and asked him how Viscount Templeton became possessed of them. The prisoner said: "I gave them to one of the servants to give to his lordship." Prisoner: I have no questions to ask. The depositions having been read over by Mr. Noaker, the chief clerk, the prisoner said: I have nothing to say to the charge. He was then committed for trial.

WORSHIP STREET.

A NICE "BREVET" SOCIETY.—Mr. John Lawrence, of the Triangle, Hackney, appeared before Mr. Cooke to show cause why he should not pay the sum of £18 10s to one Margaret Ford, widow of John Ford, the being the amount of insurance upon the life of her deceased husband in the Royal Victoria Sick and Assurance Society, the defendant being at the time managing secretary and treasurer of such society, and also with an unlawful refusal to appoint arbitrators in such dispute, contrary to the statute governing such associations. Mr. Barry Hutchinson appeared for the complainant. The defendant, on being called, said that he had nothing to do with the society, and could prove, if necessary, that the woman was not in business at the time. He had told her, when he saw her, how she could procure an arbitration, and was willing to get a summons for her, or give her any assistance he could. Mr. Cooke: "I do not mean to say the case could not be made out, but it had not been proved that a sixpence of the society's money had reached the defendant's hands; the trustees, according to the society's rules, seemed to be the only persons responsible, and the defendant said he had resigned. Mr. Hutchinson had better take more time to look into the law of the case and see what really could be done for these poor people. Mr. Hutchinson: Perhaps the defendant will furnish me with the names and particulars of the trustees and others that I may see what can be done with them? Mr. Lawrence: Certainly I will give everything, and am willing to render every assistance I can. I have only to say that I have had the misfortune to belong to several societies, and my experience is that they are nothing but a swindle upon the public, and that if the Government does not interfere that swindle will go on.

THE IMPORTANCE OF A "CARTE DE VISITE."—Edward Avis, a smartly-dressed and youthful-looking person, was charged with the theft of a piece of jewelry, embezzlement and larceny. The prosecutor is Mr. James Forsdick, a tobacco manufacturer, in an extensive way of business, at 71, Shoreditch, from whose statement it appeared that about two years since prisoner procured the situation of junior clerk in the establishment, principally through the medium of a letter purporting that he had been a religious teacher. His conduct for a considerable period was uniformly correct, and gradually he became a principal clerk. In January last he was sent into the country to collect money, and from that period he had apparently committed himself, as described in the charge, to an extent, as at present ascertained, of several hundred pounds. The prisoner, upon formal evidence being taken and read to justify a remand, was removed to the cells with but a few halfpence in his pocket, his capture having been effected suddenly and cleverly in the following manner:—Among some articles left by him at his employer's was a "carte de visite" and Mr. Forsdick finding that had several of them struck off, the licenses to prisoner being excellent. One of them fell into the hands of Kenwood, a plain clothes constable of the H. division, who, after some inquiry, ascertained that the delinquent might probably be met with at a railway terminus. Acting upon this he proceeded to Euston square, and while exhibiting the portrait to some of the authorities there a train arrived, among the passengers who emerged from which was the prisoner, being known to the detective only by the license—a scar on one of his cheeks serving to make assurance doubly sure. "I believe that your name is Avis?" said the officer, addressing in a polite manner the person he wanted. "Avis? Oh, dear, no. That is not my name; you are mistaken," was the reply, and he carelessly sought to walk on. "Pardon me; I think that I am right," rejoined the other, at the same time looking earnestly at the scar. A second and abrupt denial followed, upon which Kenwood suddenly presented the "carte de visite" at the same moment saying, "Do you know this?" taking him by the arm. Again the identity was contradicted, and a demand for release insisted upon; but a cab was called, and the officer finally lodged his capture in the station-house.

CLERKENWELL.

FRINGLESS AND HOMELESS.—A young woman, about twenty-two years of age, but whose sunken eyes, hollow cheeks, and bent appearance plainly told the tale of no home and no food, and who was accompanied by two

children, applied to Mr. D'Eyncourt for assistance under the following circumstances:—The applicant stated that she was a native of St. Colomb, in Cornwall, that she had been brought up there, and was married and had two children. About six months since her husband, who was a miner, was killed, and as she had very little work, and hearing that if she came to London she should be certain to get some, she left her home and came here. She soon ascertained that the expectations she had formed of London were quite delusive, and she now wanted to get back to her native place. She had sold everything but what she and her two children stood upon, and they were all of them starving. Mr. D'Eyncourt inquired of the applicant if she had been to any of the London workhouses for relief? The applicant replied that she had, but they would not take her in only for one night, and then turned her out. She had been into Marylebone and St. Pancras in that way, but neither of those parishes would have anything to do with passing her home. At St. George's-in-the-East, although wet through, she was not even taken in, and was driven away from the door to seek shelter elsewhere. Yesterday she could have got work, but she was not allowed to do it, as she said she had no home. Mr. D'Eyncourt asked what sort of employment the applicant followed? The applicant replied, washing, ironing, and cleaning. If something was not done for her family and herself they would all die in the streets from hunger, for they were friendless and homeless. She hoped the magistrate would induce one of the parishes to pass her home, so that she might be enabled to keep her family respectable. Mr. D'Eyncourt said he could not do that, for the metropolitan parishes would have enough to do if they were to pass home every one that applied. What the applicant had better do would be to walk back by going from union to union. The applicant: But it is nearly 400 miles, and my children are without boots. Mr. D'Eyncourt said he could not help that. He would give her a trifle out of the poor box, and direct that an officer should purchase food with part of the money. This was done by Lang, the second usher, and the food was demolished very ravenously.

MARYLEBONE.

A TICKET OF LEAVE.—Anne Smart, a coarse-looking young woman, was charged before Mr. Mansfield with the following watch robbery from the person of a coal-merchant, named George Barker, residing at Brookneck-place, Camden-town. The prosecutor deposed that on the previous afternoon he went late a public-house near Homer row, where he saw the prisoner, who requested something to drink. He treated her, and had a glass of ale himself. After this he left to be followed by the prisoner, who threw her arms round his neck and took his watch from his pocket, which he valued at £3 15s. William Lee, a dairyman, saw the prosecutor, who was very drunk, in company with the prisoner and a gentleman, told him that the prisoner had taken the watch. William Robinson, 189 D, said the prisoner told him that he had lost his watch, and at the same time the prisoner was pointed out to him (witness) as the party taking it. He took her back to the young man, when she placed the watch in his hand, asserting that prosecutor had given it to her to pledge. At the station-house, while the charge was being taken, the prisoner made an onslaught on prosecutor, striking him on the ear and smacking his hat in. Mr. Mansfield: What is known of the prisoner? Prisoner: I will tell you that. I have had three years' penal servitude, and have not been here since. Annot (the gaoler): Don't tell me that. Inspector Egerton, D. division: The prisoner is on ticket of leave now. Prisoner: No, I am not; for my ticket expired yesterday. Mr. Mansfield: What did you work at whilst in prison? Prisoner: As needlework and washing; and if you look over it now you will never find me standing here again. The prosecutor was very drunk, and took the watch from his pocket for me to pledge for one shilling and sixpence. I was going to give it to the policeman, as I knew if I went to pawn it I should be detained as I am now well known. She then called James Connell, a young man, who said that prosecutor spoke to him, and said he believed that he (witness) was a honest person, and asked him to mind his watch. This he declined to do, and handed it to him back. Bridget Feeney said that the young man and the prisoner both being the worse for drink came to her room and asked her to go and pawn the watch, as they said that they required the use of her room. She bunched him both down stairs, and he gave the prisoner the watch to pawn. Mr. Mansfield charged the prisoner, as he could not be relied upon, he evidently having been in such a state as not to know what he was about.

LAMBETH.

MODERN SERVANTHOOD.—Jane Edwards, a young woman, deposed on the 1st of last month, and an exceedingly smart pork pie hat, as placed at the bar before Mr. Elliott on the following charge:—Mr. Porter, a gentleman at No. 2, Fitz Grove-place, Lambeth, said that on the 10th of March last his sister and himself went out to spend the evening, leaving the prisoner alone in the house, and on their return home they found the house closed up and the prisoner absent. On examining the place his sister discovered that some of her dresses, a ring, a smelling-bottle, and other things were missing, and he had not seen the prisoner again until Saturday last, when she was in custody. Mr. Elliott: How long had the prisoner been in your service? Mr. Porter: Only a fortnight. The hat and clothes the prisoner has now on belong to my sister. The Rev. Mr. George chaplain to the Dalton Refuge for the Destitute, said that the prisoner had been an inmate of that institution, and had been recommended from there to the service of Mr. and Mrs. Porter. Having learned that she had absconded from her place under the circumstances stated, he ceased inquiring to be made about her, and having learned that she had been admitted into an institution at Lambeth (Mr. George) took a policeman there on Saturday last and gave her into custody. Mr. Elliott: Stating that the prisoner had been on three different occasions convicted of felony in the county in which that gaol is situated. The prisoner, who offered nothing in defence, was remanded to a future day.

THAMES.

HOUSING AND ROBBERY.—Joseph Holmes, aged 25, a lighterman, well known to the police, was brought before Mr. Partridge charged with stealing a silver watch, a clock, and other property, from the person of Minnie, a girl, who was the daughter of the prisoner. The prisoner is a native of Germany, and was in this court on the previous day with some female friends, and was also under investigation. The prisoner was also in the court on the 1st of last month, when he was charged with stealing a watch and a ring from a public-house in Limehouse. Directly the prosecutor had drunk a glass of beer he was followed by the prisoner, who "staggered and fell as if he had been going to pieces." There was no doubt some noxious drug had been mixed with the beer. The prisoner pretended the utmost sympathy for her, and said, "You shall go home with me to my house, and the other women shall go as well." The prosecutor expressed her fears that she would not be able to find the road home again. The prisoner said, "I'll see you home all right," and the women also expressed themselves to the same effect. The prisoner then took the women to other public-houses, but Mrs. Elliott refused to drink any gin or beer which was offered to her. The prisoner, and said she was very ill, and her head was very bad. He led her along several streets, and when they reached the fourth public-house he took her cloak from her shoulders, and a basket containing her handkerchief from her hand. The woman, who was partially deprived of her senses, made no resistance, and after the cloak and basket had been taken from her, she appealed to one of the women, who appeared on very intimate terms with the prisoner, and asked her what he was going to do with her cloak and basket, and if he could be trusted? The woman said: "Well, he is the best creature I have seen." The prisoner left the public-house immediately afterwards with the cloak and basket. She went after him, and overtook him in a narrow passage, and demanded her cloak and basket. He said he had not got either. He then made a violent attack upon her, tore the front of her dress and one of her sleeves, and forcibly dragged from her a silver watch and gold chain, valued at £7. She called for the police, and the prisoner ran away, but was captured soon afterwards. Further evidence having been heard, and former convictions proved against the prisoner, he was fully committed for trial.

A RUSSIAN HUSBAND.—Benjamin Broom, aged 42, a labourer, of No. 156, Kenning-street, Limehouse, was charged with assaulting his wife and depriving her of sight. The prosecutor, who lost one of her eyes six years ago by a blow inflicted by her husband, said: On Sunday morning my husband was sitting down, and I was sitting down opposite to him, peeling potatoes. He asked his son to read a newspaper to him, and the boy asked me to explain some words, and I had some discussion with my husband about this; and he said if I aggravated him he would give me a slap in the face with a piece of bacon. He had in his hand, I said, "That is more than you dare do," and then he struck me a violent blow on the face with his fist, and my eye was destroyed. Mr. Partridge: Do you mean to say you have lost the sight of the eye that was struck yesterday morning? Witness: Yes, sir. The sight is quite gone. I am now stone blind. Abraham Broom, a boy, said his father asked him to read an article in a newspaper. He said, "What is the use of my reading? If I come to read words my mother won't tell me what it is." His parents then had a dispute, and his mother called his father bad names. His father said, "Don't aggravate me; I'll throw the bit of bacon in your face." He said, "Do it now," and he struck her on the eye. Mr. James Horton, surgeon, stated that the woman was brought to him on Sunday morning. She was suffering a good deal of pain. The eye had been injured by a violent blow. The sight was entirely destroyed, and he said if Mr. Partridge, the witness said the blow was very extraordinary one. There was a laceration of the eye. It was caused by the point of a finger or the knuckle. The prisoner, in defence, said that his wife's eye was very prominent—it came out of her head, the least touch

would destroy it. He only touched her with the back of his hand. Mr. Partridge said the case was complex, and he should commit the prisoner for trial at once. The parties could proceed forthwith to the Old Bailey sessions. Mr. Horton said the prosecutor was in great pain, and it would not be safe to send her to the Central Criminal Court at present. Mr. Partridge: Very well; I will remand the prisoner till Tuesday, the 17th instant.

A DRUNKEN THIEF.—Thomas Powell, a labourer, was brought before Mr. Partridge, charged with stealing sherry and ale on board the ship Regina, in the East India Dock, not being drunk on board. The case was a very extraordinary one. On Sunday evening, at half-past eight o'clock, a dock watchman, named Martin, saw a woman, a man, and four children coming along the west quay of the East India Dock. They were all drunk and reeling about. One of the children fell down and was senseless for some time. The party were taken to the dock watch-house, and one of the women turned out to be the prisoner's wife, the man, his brother, and the intoxicated little ones were his offspring. Clerk: A dock constable, went on board the ship in the dock, and found prisoner lying under the cabin table dead drunk. On searching the lazarette under the cabin a chisel was found on the top of the cask of sherry in bottles, and there was a bottle of sherry with the neck off on the top of another cask containing bottles of ale. There were several bottles of ale gone out of one case, and a number of bottles of sherry missing from another. The place was in great confusion, and the cabin smelt of sherry and ale. The prisoner had been on board the Regina at work some time, and was left on board on Sunday in the absence of the captain and mates to take care of the ship and stores. The chisel found in the lazarette was taken from the third mate's bunk. Mr. Partridge sentenced the prisoner to one month's imprisonment and hard labour.

SOUTHWARK.

SINGULAR CHARGE OF ROBBERY AT A COFFEE HOUSE.—A very respectable-looking young man, named Edwin Magan, clerk in a City warehouse, was placed at the bar, before Mr. Woolrych, for final examination, charged with stealing a gold watch and chain and some money, from a bedroom in the Crown coffee-house, London-bridge, the property of Emma Hitchcock, under very extraordinary circumstances. Mr. W. Edwin appeared for the accused. Thomas Shekline, police-constable 342 M, said that about half-past four on Monday morning, the 2nd inst., he was on duty near the London-bridge railway terminus, when he was called to the Crown coffee-house, 14, Duke-street, and told that a lady, who was staying there, had caught a man in her bedroom attempting to steal her watch and chain. He entered the house and saw the lady in question, who told him that a short time before she was startled out of her sleep by hearing some one enter her room, and immediately afterwards a hand was passed along the bedclothes under her head, and she heard suppressed breathing close to her. Having at that time her watch and chain under her head, she instantly jumped out of bed and seized hold of the man, who struggled hard with her, and eventually got away from her, and rushed out of the room. She followed him, and seeing which room he entered, roused up the inmates. Witness was then called in, when he described the appearance of the man, and the prisoner partially dressed. He told him that a lady in an adjoining room had charged him with entering her room, with intent to rob her, which he denied and declared that he had never left his bedroom. He took him to the lady, who identified him and gave him into custody. The lady told witness that she came up from the country at a late hour on the previous night, and although she had friends residing in Bermondsey she did not like to disturb them at such a late hour, consequently she hired a bed at the Crown coffee-house, believing it to be a respectable house. Witness asked her whether she had locked her door, when she replied in the negative. She said she had asked for the key, but was told that there was no key. Mr. Woolrych observed that on the last occasion when the prisoner was brought before him the lady was absent. She was now in court? Witness replied that the lady was absent. She was compelled to leave the metropolis immediately after the prisoner was given into custody, and he had not since been able to find her. Mr. Woolrych asked whether there were any other men in the other bedroom adjoining. Witness replied that there were three, but they lay on white shirts and were in bed, whereas the prisoner had a check shirt, just such a one as the man had on who attempted the robbery. Mr. Woolrych asked the constable if he had made any inquiries about the prisoner since the last examination. He replied that he had, and found him to be a very respectable young man, holding a good situation in the City. Mr. Edwin said that was quite true. The reason his client took up his quarters at the Crown coffee-house was his being out at a later hour than usual, and he did not like to rouse up his mother. A sensible recommendation to him to the coffee-house, he was leaving the next day. He had several persons in court who had known him for many years and could speak as to his general character for honesty and integrity. A gentleman in the service of Lord Overstone, of Carlton-gardens, stepped forward, and said he had known the prisoner from a child, and he bore such an excellent character that he was sure he could not be guilty of such a disgraceful offence. Another gentleman from the warehouse where the prisoner was employed also said he knew his character to be of the most honourable and upright description. The greatest confidence was reposed in him by his employers. The clock employed at the coffee-house was here called for, and he said that while the constable was taking the prisoner to the lady, one of the three other men sleeping on the same floor clandestinely left the house. Mr. Woolrych remarked that the lady was not in attendance he presumed she must have been mistaken, and as the prisoner bore such a high character, he should discharge him. The prisoner then left the court with his friends.

WANDSWORTH.

EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE OF ATTEMPTING TO POISON A FELLOW SERVANT.—Harriet Abkettle, a young woman about 25 years of age, was placed in the dock before Mr. Ingham, charged with attempting to poison her fellow-servant by mixing iodine with her food. Louisa Caroline Gurr, a young girl about sixteen years of age, stated that she and the prisoner were fellow-servants at No. 4, Thurlow-terrace, Larkhall-lane, Clapham. On Sunday witness went down to the stairs for her dinner, it being the practice for her to have it in the nursery. The prisoner handed her a plate of roast beef and potatoes, which she carried up-stairs into the nursery, and on cutting the first piece of meat she noticed that the underneath part was black. She put a piece in her mouth, when she found that it burnt her tongue, and she spat it out. She showed the meat to the governor, who advised her to take it down stairs to her mistress. She did so, and the plate of meat and potatoes was handed over to the police. Witness's master oved the joint, and left the prisoner to put the meat into the plate. On going down stairs witness found the meat on the plate. The prisoner gave her the plate into her own hands. No other person was present. The prisoner always gave witness her dinner. The prisoner was the cook. In answer to questions, the witness further stated that she had been on good terms with the prisoner up to the Friday, on which day she (the witness) missed a shawl from her box. Witness believed the prisoner was aware of her having mentioned her loss to her mistress, for she afterwards spoke to her, and said that if she did not tell her what they had been talking about up-stairs she would give her something which she could not eat. The prisoner had shut the door and threatened to detain her, but she did not offer any resistance to her going out. The next morning the sergeant of police called at the house and spoke to the prisoner about the shawl. He searched her box, but the shawl could not be found. In the afternoon the witness went into the kitchen, and the prisoner said, "If you don't take good care I'll do for you." Witness acquainted her mistress with the threat when she returned home. Her mistress spoke to the prisoner and told her that she would give her into custody if she continued to threaten witness. The bottle produced belonged to witness, and she kept it on a shelf in a cupboard in her bedroom. It contained a mixture of iodine, which she used for painting a swelling on her knee. Mr. Ingham looked at the bottle, and observed that he saw that the word "Poison" was marked on the outside. Witness believed that the prisoner knew of the bottle being kept in the cupboard, as on Sunday week she took her bonnet from the same shelf and went out with it, without asking witness's permission. The prisoner slept in the same room, but she had no cupboard with the cupboard. Witness last used the bottle on the Friday. She was quite sure a portion of the contents had been taken out since that time. She found the bottle in the same place where she had left it. The prisoner here stated that the prosecutor told her that she might take the bonnet, and she (the prisoner) offered to try it. The prosecutor said she never had any conversation with the prisoner about the bonnet. She only knew of the bonnet having been taken from what her mistress had told her, as it was returned to the box. Inspector Abkettle said the plate of meat and potatoes had been examined by Mr. Parrot, the divisional surgeon, and he found iodine mixed with the food. Sergeant Gittman gave evidence as to having examined the prisoner's box for the shawl. He said that he could not find the shawl, but the prosecutor identified two aprons in the prisoner's box as belonging to her, and which she said had been in her box with her shawl. The prisoner denied all knowledge of the shawl, and declared that the prosecutor had mixed the poison herself with the dinner. She also charged the prosecutor with putting the poison into her box. Sergeant Gittman said that since the prisoner had been in custody a gold watch could not be found. Mr. Ingham remanded the prisoner, and directed the sergeant to make inquiries more particularly about the shawl. The prisoner was then removed.



THE GWALIOR CONTINGENT. (See page 766.)

Literature

HIGHLAND JESSIE; OR, LOTA, THE INDIAN MAID. A TALE OF THE GREAT INDIAN MUTINY.

CHAPTER LVII.

THE DIFFICULTIES INCREASED.

JULY 3.—If you know any man, woman, or even child, who was present at the siege of Lucknow, and if you ask either the course of occurrences immediately following the defeat of Chinbitt and the mortal wounding of Sir Henry Lawrence, you will find that the answer will be vague and incomprehensible.

The fact is, that for the first two or three days in July, the Lucknow garrison was for the greater part panic-stricken, and nobody who survives is able to give anything like a clear and detailed account of what happened during those forty-eight or sixty hours.

Here and there were to be found people who, born with more than the ordinary amount of brain or courage, or both, were able to keep themselves collected, and are now able to state what occurred near them during that terrible time; but, for the greater part, those who composed the garrison can only give a foggy account of perpetual noise of artillery, perpetual storms of smoke, and of a down-pour of lead and iron, which was the most dreadful thing of its kind even the oldest of war-men in that beleaguered garrison had experienced.

Let but the smoke rise for a moment, and show an English red-coat to the eyes of the ten thousand enemies, some of whom were watching from every point around the defences, and pang pang went a score of rifles at the target. Indeed, it may with safety be said, that the smoke served the English in those days as faithfully as their own courage.

The retreat from Chinbitt was a catastrophe in many ways, in none greater than in its unexpectedness.

The besieged had anticipated relief with such certainty, and the enemy had kept in the background for such a length of time, that it was quite impossible to suppose such a catastrophe.

People had made no attempts to provision themselves, had dreamt of no such attempt; and thus when the actual siege began and the hot cannonading prevented the working of the commissariat department, many in the garrison were in an actual state of starvation. Had not their neighbours come to their assistance it is certain they must have died of want of food.

Then, again, the retreat within the defences had been made with such a rush, that many native servants were shut out, and all attempts on their part to approach were pretty well equal to sudden death, for the enemy at once covered all the English points of egress.

Then another trouble fell upon the garrison—that of the desertion of the native servants.

Until that fatal defeat the humble, timid, domestic servants, bred in the legend of the unconquerable power of the English, had implicitly believed in the ability of their masters to conquer the mu fucers.

But when these saw the English broken, panic-stricken, and pale, taking shelter within their defences, then they began to doubt the martial infallibility of their masters.

And with their doubt came distrust.

Now the defences of Lucknow were no great military shakes. They were earthworks thrown up rapidly and weakly. Now, it was discovered at the siege of Sebastopol that earth-work is a capital mode of keeping out an enemy, but you must have enough of it. This sufficiency was precisely what the besieged lacked.

They had only had time to throw up a light system of defences, and they depended upon their courage for the rest.

How contemptible such rapidly-formed defences could be, we have learnt by the printing of Mr. Russell's description of those of Cawnpore. That gentleman actually rode over them, and did not know it.

Now, the consequence of this feeble state of defence was, that when the native servants found, not only that their masters were losing, but that the garrison was a great deal too hot to hold them, they packed up, and in the night fled.

Aided by the darkness, they moved up to the defences, and then, slipping over the top, they had but to take a run of a few yards, and they had gone over to the enemy.

Only those who have lived in India can comprehend the catastrophe of losing your servants. Exertion is accompanied by such effort, in the case of Europeans, that a very little labour goes a long way in tiring you.

And now imagine the condition of the English gentlemen and ladies in the garrison.

Accustomed to have everything, even to the most trifling, done for them, the time came when they had to do everything for themselves. Let the reader refer to the first chapters of this tale, and he will there find a chapter upon Indian servants, which was purposely introduced in order to contrast the ordinary state of our Anglo-Indians' home with the condition of things at Lucknow when the reverses commenced, on the 1st July, 1857.

It was a kind of epidemic amongst the native servants. Not alone fear of the bullets; not alone fear of death if the enemy took the field, prompted them; but to all appearances, the grand leading motive of their conduct was a sort of fellowship amongst themselves.

Here a native would swear allegiance, and maintain it till a friend of his was missing; and then so was he in a very short time; there a whole household of natives would desert at a blow, leaving the scared lady (their mistress) with, perhaps, four or five children to look after.

Mind, there were many honourable exceptions to this rule; but before the middle of that month was reached very few officers could boast of a servant to black his shoes. A figure of speech this, by the way, for no man looked to the condition of his boots (except when a sole and an upper threatened to part company) after the first day of that fatal July.

By the way, when the native servants made up their minds to desert, acting, perhaps, upon the supposition that they might as well look as the besiegers outside, when they should overcome the garrison, they collected what little valuables happened to be lying about, and took care of them.

In some cases, where all the native servants of a family, in a body, deserted, or, say "removed," which is a more delicate way of stating it, the rascals "took care" of everything they could lay their hands on which would fetch a quarter rupee in the city.

In other words, the natives stole everything they could lay their hands upon, when once they made up their minds to desert.

However, perhaps, there is some anti-Christian comfort in the fact, of which there can be little or no doubt, that this self-reward brought its own punishment; for, when once this little falling became known to the besiegers, they welcomed the fugitives heartily, but not in a manner to the liking of these latter, for they lost their

valuables in, say about five minutes after they had stolen them; while, if they ventured to make any remark, they also lost their lives—which could only have happened at the worst in the garrison.

In a word or so, these unhappy devils had friends neither in nor outside the citadel.

By the way, it is just to add, that many of the servants who deserted were in a great measure prompted to that act by the actual want of food.

Not but what, so far, there was plenty of food; but the difficulty was to get at it.

In the first place, the head of the commissariat department had been wounded at that fatal engagement, and we all know how the sudden removal of the head of a household in a time of peace will be followed by confusion. What then shall be said of the removal of the head manager of the food supply to many hundreds of human beings?

His office was broken up, his native servants were some of the first to desert, and when we recall to mind the troubles of one new cook in a new place, we can comprehend the work and the mistakes of a new commissariat chief, with fresh helps about him.

Then, again, the seekers after food went by the road of death—the way to the stores being the most open part of the garrison—as the enemy well knew.

And, so, there was no system in supplying the food, and what attempts were made ended in a line of blood from the commissariat office to the store-houses.

But this was not all.

The native cattle servants deserted with the rest of their fellows, and the bullocks, maddened with thirst, the roar of the cannon, and the want of fresh food, in many instances broke away, and wandered over the place.

Thereupon, these animals became sources of great pain and trouble to the besieged.

Their liberty once gained, they became half wild, and would not suffer themselves to be caught.

Meanwhile the enemy, who knew too well how to make every advantage tell, shot down the cattle (both battery and commissariat—that is, for drawing cannon and for eating) in great numbers, and then each animal in an hour or so, under the blazing Indian sun, became a horrible, repulsive, air-poisoning pest.

Then followed the labour (in the play-hours of the garrison) of burying the huge corpses during the night time, of course at the spot where they fell.

This was not all.

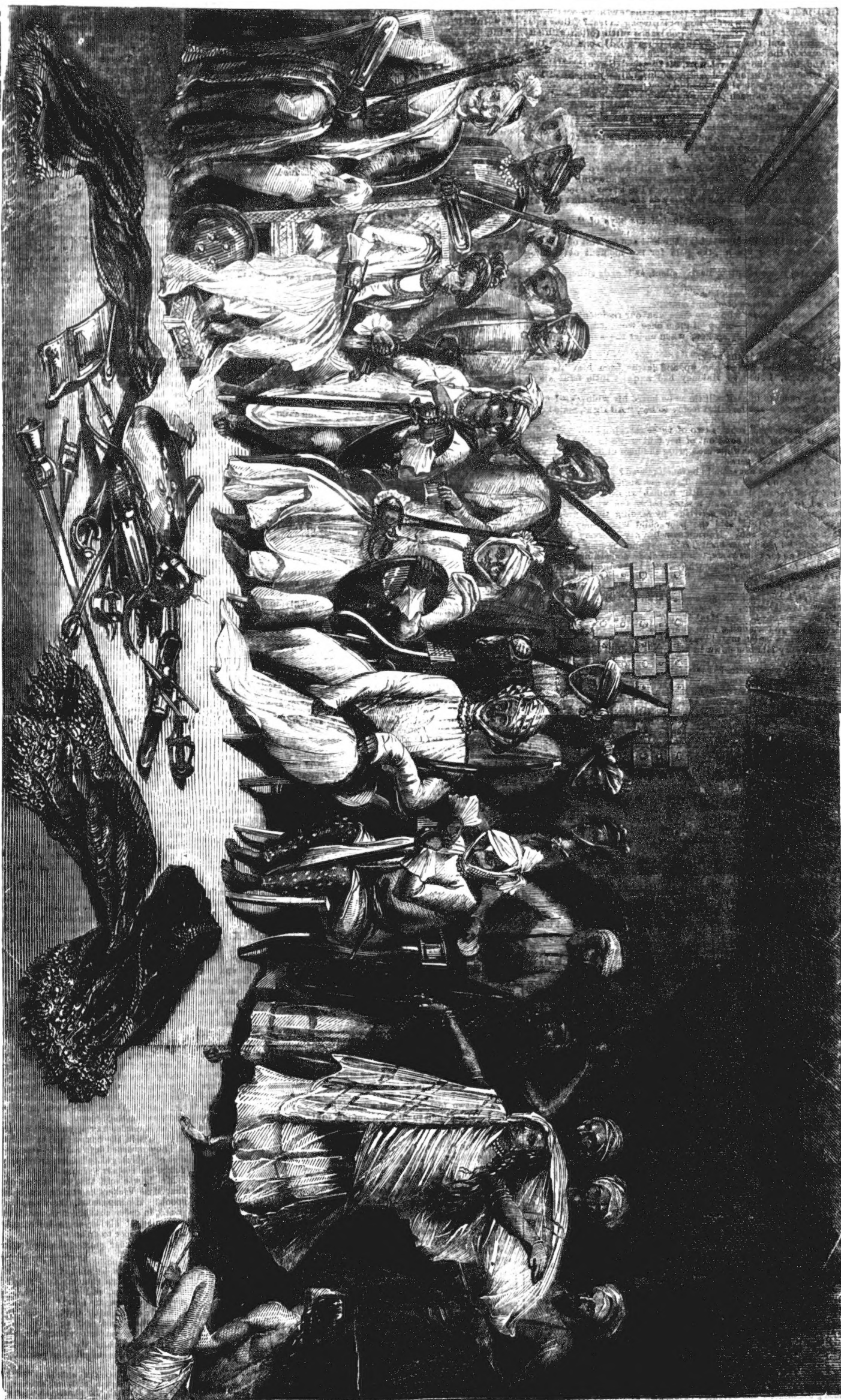
Many of these half wild cattle fell into the wells which supplied the garrison with water—the great and abiding luxury of the besieged—and so were drowned, whence, to save the water from being as horribly poisoned as the air, the huge beasts had, with extreme labour, to be extricated, when the further labour of burial had to be gone through.

Nor were these the only plagues of the cattle.

Some of them went literally raving mad, and the cry "Mad bull!" was heard in the garrison. In this case the poor animal was shot down without a moment's consideration, and then again followed the labour of burial.

Six and seven hours, by fatigue parties of military men and civilians, and in the dead of the night, were often occupied in burying horses and bullocks in these early days of July, and, indeed, until there were no more animals to call for these attentions. And please to remember that this work of burial was carried on after the labour of the day was over.

In fact, these interments made up the play-time of the garrison. As for the horses!



THE COURT OF THE MAHARAJAH OF GWALIOR. (See page 766.)

Those who escaped all appeared to be as panic-stricken as the deserting native servants.

The moment one horse began to bite, all the rest within hearing began to fight, and bit and kicked in horrible crowds until death was merciful and released them.

Many a couple of horses was buried that had been found each horse with his teeth buried in the other's flesh.

The horses were worse than the horned cattle. As for the dogs, they endured the sieges so badly (to say nothing

of their being quite useless, and quite as much in the way) it is to be feared they were, as a rule, despatched as an early date.

Many a good English officer, who had held to the proverb, "Love me, love my dog," had spent a charge of gunpowder and a bullet upon his faithful four-footed friend.

For he was a cowardly when you are besieged; and when you are being besieged you must contrive to get on without your ordinary auxiliaries.

Meanwhile it was evident to a certainty that the besiegers knew

as well as the besieged about what was going on within the defenses, for all their available artillery that could be brought against Dr. Fayer's house, to which the good general, Sir Henry Lawrence, had been removed, belched from its walls throughout that 3rd of July.

There was some talk during the day of removing the general to another house.

"There is no need," he said, "unless you wish it for your own sakes."

There was no need—the enemy had done all the harm they could. Their iron might scatter him into a thousand pieces, but they could not carry their destruction further than earthly death.

He was in less pain, he said, as the evening came on. He had been suffering horribly from the time when he was wounded.

Those about him must remember with great pity the evidences of agony he exhibited; but it should not be forgotten that perhaps it is splendid to suffer an agony of mortal pain at the end of a well-spent life.

Is there not a something which whispers, "Bear this; but pain is passing away? Bear this; it is of the earth, in which you have done good, and whence you are passing to rest? Bear this; for remember the hearts of the good ache often (often with pity and sorrow, and the inability to do much good) ache more than the hearts of the wicked?"

"And how's the general now, sir?" asked Sergeant Maloney, who somewhere in an odd corner of his military mind had long since set up the general as a kind of saint.

"He's in not so much pain," said the person he addressed—one Dr. Phil Ethingham.

"Glad to hear that, sir. No hope for the general, sir?"

"No, sergeant, not a grain."

"Sorry to hear that, sir; but I'll go and tell the boys of ours that the general's not in so much pain."

"Do. Good night, Maloney."

"Good night, sir. Don't think we shall have it so hot—that is, the shelling—as we have had it, sir. Enemy showing the white feather, it's my opinion, which ain't much I'm a seer. Good night, sir; I'll be sure and tell our company as the general ain't in much pain."

But Sergeant Maloney was not to tell the boys of "ours" that news.

He screamed when he was hit: the best and bravest of men will scream when they are hit, the pain for the moment overcoming their bravery.

Then they are silent, or nearly silent, as it ends either in death or life.

If in death, silence complete.

If in life, the silence of patient courage.

Many soldier-boys, who have done what our regiments did in the low countries, swear,—many of them once wounded, become quite patient, and respectfully spoken, when under the surgeon's plaster and cut.

Maloney was hit in the neck.

When they had picked him up, and learnt from him his name and quarters, I believe Maloney had a quiet little faint all to himself.

But he came to himself a little as he heard his widow's—I mean his wife's voice—and he called feebly to her, "All right, mate! only a scratch."

"Only a scratch," repeats two of those carrying him.

As for Mrs. M., she came out of her tent white-faced and walking very slowly, meanwhile measuring the hem of her apron with all her trembling fingers.

What! she does not seem to be much moved?

Now, look you here, readers. Take my word for it, violent grief is not the deepest. I knew a little woman who was engaged to be married to an engineer, and a week before the wedding a boiler burst, and broke up the marriage by rending the engineer into shapelessness. "Oh!" said the poor child when they told her. That was all she said. Nobody saw her cry—nobody heard her complain. "I shall wear black," said she; and the poor little bride-widow did so for three years, when she died—something the matter with her heart. The doctor who attended her thought she must have something on her mind. "Oh, no," said her mother. Yes, that was all she said when they told her he was "gone"—"Oh!" Happiness, hope, love, all gone—the answer, "Oh!" and she died three years afterwards.

"Hallo, me boy!" says Mrs. Maloney, with a very white face,—

"what have ye been doing with yourself?"

"Run agin a bullet, mate!" says Maloney.

And so they laid him down in his tent, and Phil Ethingham was sent for.

"Only a scratch, doctor!" said Maloney, looking up.

Phil examined the wound.

He looked very grave over the scratch.

Then he glanced at the sergeantess.

I think, even at that moment, she was half certain of the doctor's verdict.

"I'm not in much pain, sir," says the sergeant.

"I suppose not," says Phil. "You were hit by a nearly spent ball and it is in your neck."

"Is it now?"

When the doctor was gone Mrs. Maloney stooped down and kissed her mate.

"All right, mate," says he. "Keep a stiff upper lip, lass."

"Sure I will," says Maloney.

"And you mark my words, mate, before I rise from this here mattress, this here garrison will be relieved, and the British flag will wave again in Lucknow. You mark my words, mate."

I am afraid he spoke truly.

Because, you see, suppose he never rose from his bed again? Suppose that he had to be raised from that poor camp mattress?

Relief!

Why, it would appear that July 1st was the turning point against the English throughout the rebellious provinces.

Even the Gwalior contingent had gone over to the enemy—that contingent of which such flourishing accounts had been sent home to England (a).

(a) THE GWALIOR CONTINGENT.—So much was expected of this body, and so great was the disappointment felt, that it calls for some notice. Early in June the following statement came to England:—"The regiment of Irregular Cavalry (1st Gwalior) has been stanch and done well. It has recouped twenty-five unfortunate creatures, Europeans and East Indians, who were forced to leave a station taken possession of by the mutineers. A letter has been sent me to read from an officer up in three parts who says:—"

"Last evening a successful rush was made three miles off by Lieut. Cockburn and fifty men. The robbers had collected in numbers of 400, and were stopping and plundering every one on the road in a most shameful manner. Cockburn sent a bullock cart with red curtains, such as women go in, but with four troopers representing the weaker sex. The male body kept 400 yards in the rear, and were to rush up when the four men fled. A capital ruse, as the object was to get the robbers to show themselves. Well, the wretches made a rush for plunder; the four women instantly fired, and Cockburn's party galloped up at full speed to the spot. They had rough ground at first, and the robbers broke, of course, but too late to save themselves. Cockburn was nearly unhorsed by a man who, after making a cut at him, which he parried, seized him by the leg. Cockburn swung round his horse, and killed him with his sword. His troopers killed fifty and made prisoners of others. A number also jumped down wells and unless rescued must have been drowned. None of his men were touched, and the moral effect in the country round in the present crisis will be very great."

Dated in July, the following intelligence arrived:—"The advance from India record the mutiny of the Gwalior and Indore contingents—a mishap that was scarcely anticipated. It appears from a letter written by a gentleman who was many years in Gwalior, that this confidence arose from the mistaken supposition that these forces belong to the great Maharratta chiefs and friends. The writer of this letter says:—"

"In no sense were ever, except in names, are these contingents the forces of Scindia and Holkar. They are, indeed, compelled to pay for them, without the scanty satisfaction of even handing over to them the money. The men were brought from Oude and the Deek, the very hotbeds of the insurrection and mutiny. They are the brothers, relations, or fellow-villagers of our own sepoy, raised and disciplined by our officers paid by the honourable Company itself, although the cost is obtained ultimately from the treasures of the chiefs."

These statements differ considerably.

THE COURT OF THE MAHARAJAH OF GWALIOR.—We also add an instance of the good feeling of the Maharajah as shown in his own Court. Some time ago (1856) a traveller made the following sketch of a visit to the ruler of these Maharratta desperadoes:—"Perched upon a rock in the midst of the dense forest, and at the foot of which was a town inhabited by about 60,000 Maharrattas. It was Gwalior. I arrived at night, and the resident, Mr. Shakespeare, sent at once to acquaint the Maharajah that a traveller had come from a great distance on purpose to see him. On this two elephants arrived to convey myself and the Resident to the palace. Arrived in the court-yard, there we alighted, and conducted by the Rajah's people, ascended one by one a narrow staircase till we came to a door, before which stood guards and dancing girls. We entered just as the music and dancing commenced, and advanced exchanging salutations right and left

That 3rd of July Havelock heard of the Gwalior revolt, and it still farther impeded his movements.

"Hullo!" says Sergeant Fisher, coming into the Maloney tent; "hit, Tom?"

"Only a scratch, Job," says the fellow sergeant; and turning to his honest old wife, he adds, "You hear me tell Job that, mate, don't ye? It's only a scratch."

CHAPTER LVIII.

HOPE.

Now it so happened that when Olive and Phil were talking of the ghastly end of the son of the former,—it so happened, I say, that far, far away, and in the neighbourhood of Delhi, and in a poor native house, three or four children were playing.

All but one were tawny, like other Indian children.

The fourth was light-haired and white-skinned.

Who was he?

On that same day he called a gentle-looking Indian "father," but surely there could be no relationship between them.

The fair boy, about four years of age, was playing with the little Indians, but he did not converse with them, and indeed they seemed a little afraid of him, for he was strong, and easily upset them on the floor-mats.

Who was he?

Listen.

People sometimes say there is no such thing as gratitude.

People are sometimes wrong.

This Indian, whom the fair child called father, was one of the men who, during life, owed love and gratitude to Lota. He was as devoted as the four men who had met death in her service.

What if he had known secrets within secrets?—what if he had learnt the miserable plotting between Vengha and the Nena to turn Lota to their purpose?

What if he had known that the child was doomed to death in the belief, on the part of the mother, that by so doing she saved her husband's life?

And what if then, instead of binding the thriving English boy to the mouth of the cannon, his love and gratitude for Lota had overcome his love for the memory of a late living child—one of his own—which had died that very morning?

What if his own dead child took the place of the living boy at the cannon's mouth and the cannon's mouth and the life of the English child was saved?

This might easily have been done, for Vengha and the Nena believed the Indian devoted to them; and seeing the fragments of a child's body in the reddened air, neither would guess the merciful deception practised upon them.

Yes, the deed might easily have been done, for the Indian was of the sweeper class, the class that alone will touch the dead, and he it was who picked up the fallen pieces of the shattered child.

Was it the child of Olive and Lota St. Maur who played gaily that day with the Hindoo children, and called the Hindoo father?

If so, would his own mother have recognised him? She was then in the midst of the mountains, and came creeping forth from her prison each day to laugh and talk to the echoes—those echoes which were more sane than she, for they would answer whoever spoke to them, while she would look smilingly into the faces of her own obedient attendants, and only too frequently answer never a word, for it was but now and then that Lota, Lady St. Maur, could comprehend what she said to her.

(To be continued in our next)

between two rows of Maharratta warriors, who were ranged on each side of a long low room; at the end was seated the Maharajah on his throne. He was a little boy of ten years of age, covered with pearls and diamonds, holding in one hand a dagger, and in the other a sword. He was dark like all those about him, but very good-looking. A servant standing behind his chair once he handed him fresh leaves of the betel, which the little fellow placed in his mouth. I was invited to seat myself beside the Maharajah, who was good enough to ask me how I was. I assured him I was in excellent health, and in my turn addressed the same question to him, received a satisfactory answer, and no more was said on the subject. Sumptuous tissues with pearls and small diamonds were offered me; I refused these rich presents, with an expression of gratitude, and only consented to accept from the Maharajah a suit of armour. Having terminated the colloquy to our own satisfaction and that of the attendants, I expressed my intention to the Maharajah of retiring. "Since it is so," said he, "I will adorn you with flowers, and anoint you with perfume," and with that he loaded me with garlands of jasmine, while oils of rose and sandal were literally poured on my person. After this, we took leave of each other, mutually satisfied with the interview."

THE PRACTICAL GARDENER.

ALTHOUGH we have now had a tolerable amount of wet, the rains have been unseasonably cold; and as the frosts have not altogether left us yet, vegetation is still kept in check. If anything has been neglected, refer again to our last for the

GARDENING OPERATIONS FOR THE WEEK.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—Get in additional sowing of broccoli. Sow both early and late sorts; among them, Granger's Early White Cape, Walcheren, Dancer's Risk Cape, and Hamond's White Cape, for autumn produce; and for winter, Knight's Protecting, Lee's New White sprouting, Backhouse's Winter White Protecting, and the purple sprouting. This cut best one foot apart while they are small, and the vacancies, if any, fill up by those drawn; they bear transplanting well. If necessary, it is not too late to sow another crop. Thin out seedling crops while the plants are small. Earth up cabbage, beans, peas, &c. Continue to hand-weed onions, pumpkins, carrots, and other beds. Plant out capsaucms on a warm border. Sow cauliflower for succession. Continue to prick out seedling plants of celery; a few trenches for an early crop can be dug out to get a crop of lettuce or spinach between the trenches. Sow leeks to plant out for winter use. Dwarf kidney beans should be sown two feet and a half apart. Sow and plant out lettuce. Transplant autumn sowings of onions, taking care not to cover the bulbs; and sow a good bed of silver-skinned on a poor soil in an open situation. Plant vegetable-marrow on dung ridges. Cut off all blossom shoots of rhubarb, as they exhaust the plants. Thin out superfluous shoots of sea-kale. Look well to the destruction of slugs—also of weeds.

FRUIT GARDEN.—Thin away weak shoots of figs, and pinch out the tops of others when six inches long. Hoe between strawberry, and mulch the surface with any short litter: cut away runners, unless wanted for forcing. Continue to disbud wall trees, by removing all foreright shoots, &c., leaving for the present, however, any shoots which overhang and protect fruit. Thin the fruit where it has set very thickly. Look over grafts, and loosen ties, if too tight.

FLOWER GARDEN.—As the weather is still unfavourable, it will be unsafe to commence planting the general bedding stock until a favourable change sets in. In the meantime, harden off plants, and decide what is to occupy each bed. Annuals, such as German asters, stocks, &c., sown last month may be pricked out, but protection should be given them at present. Crocuses and other flowering bulbs should be taken up as soon as the leaves die off. Standard and dwarf roses should have a good top-dressing of manure. Tie up peonies. Continue to put in cuttings of pansies, selecting the side shoots, which root best. Divide and transplant hepatics. Tie up pinks and remove superfluous shoots. Divide polyanthes, and plant them in a shady, cool place, as shade is indispensable to their doing well. Outtings of double, yellow and red wallflowers will now do well.

ROBBERY OF THE DEAD.

At the Central Criminal Court, Maria Read, aged fifty-three, and Henry Read, aged twenty-eight, her son, were charged with stealing a considerable sum of money, the property of Joseph Hankin. In another count the money was said to belong to Mary Anne Vickers. The prisoners were also charged with feloniously receiving the property knowing it to have been stolen.

Mr. F. H. Lewis conducted the prosecution; Mr. Metcalfe and Mr. Bealey were counsel for the prisoners. The deceased was an aged man, who had retired from business, and who was of very penurious habits. For about two years before his death he had lodged with the female prisoner and her husband, who were persons in a very humble condition of life, at Dalston, and he paid 12s. a week for his board and lodging. The deceased had formerly resided with one of his relations and Miss Vickers, who lived in the same neighbourhood, and it was known that at this time he was in possession of a sum of between £500 and £600 in notes and gold. During the greater portion of the time the deceased lodged in the house of the female prisoner it seemed that he was almost bed-ridden, but it was observed that he kept his money in a box in his bed-room, and the evidence went to show that the money was safe in the month of March, 1863, and it appeared that in June of the same year the deceased made his will, by which he bequeathed the whole of his property to Miss Vickers, who was his second cousin. In the following month of November the deceased died rather suddenly, and in consequence of some circumstances that subsequently transpired a coroner's inquest was held upon the body, but the decision the jury arrived at was that death arose from natural causes, and the prisoners were subsequently committed to take their trial upon the present charge. It appeared that immediately after the death Miss Vickers went to the house of the prisoner Maria Read for the purpose of taking possession of the property of the deceased, but to her astonishment, all the money she could find was a sum of £12. She asked some questions of the prisoner relating to the money, but she denied all knowledge of more money than the sum that was discovered, but she stated that a short time before Mr. Hankin died he had been visited by some person who represented himself as his friend, and that after this person had left she found the deceased in a state of stupor, and she suggested that this person might have taken the money that was supposed to be missing. Further inquiries were then made, which led to the discovery that the prisoners had both been engaged in changing for gold various bank-notes, among which was one for £200, which notes were proved to have been in the possession of the deceased shortly before his death, and this led to another demand being made upon them for an explanation as to how the money came into their possession.

The prisoner, Henry Read, seemed, in the first instance, to have treated the matter very cavalierly, and told his mother not to answer any questions, and to "let them go to law;" but eventually, upon being pressed, the female prisoner said that the deceased had given her the money. These were the principal facts in support of the charge against the prisoners, the evidence leaving no doubt that they had changed bank-notes belonging to the deceased, and the principal question for the jury was whether these notes had been given to them by the deceased, or whether they had unlawfully possessed themselves of them during the life-time or after the death of the deceased. With reference to this point it was urged that the statements made by the prisoners were very suspicious, and that it was extremely improbable that a man of such habits as the deceased should have given away such a large sum of money to strangers, and that if he had done so he would not have made a will afterwards leaving the property to his relative, Miss Vickers. One circumstance in favour of the prisoners was that it appeared that they did not seem to have acted with any secrecy, and that the notes were changed at the shops of tradesmen by whom they were perfectly well known, and that their right names and addresses were endorsed upon the notes. As an instance of the penurious and niggardly habits of the deceased it may be stated that it was proved in the course of the case by a lady named Sewell, who was one of the district visitors at the houses of the poor, that, shortly before his death, she administered some relief to him upon his representation that he was in a destitute condition, although at this time there was no doubt that he was in possession of a very large sum of money.

The learned counsel for the prisoners contended on their behalf that as regarded the young man there was no evidence whatever to show that he had anything to do with the robbery, even supposing a robbery had been committed, as all that was proved against him was, that he had changed two or three of the notes, at the same time giving his real name and address. With regard to the mother, it was urged that there was nothing to contradict her statement that the money had been given her by the deceased, for the kindness he had received from her.

Mrs. Hart, a married daughter of the female prisoner, was called as a witness, and she stated that during the last year she was living at her mother's house and was acquainted with the deceased, and that on two or three occasions her mother told her that the deceased had given her bank-notes, and that once she saw him give her a bank-note, stating that he did so as a recompense for her kindness to him. This witness also said that she heard that the deceased did not wish it to be known that he had given away the money in the manner stated, for fear he should have his relations down upon him.

Upon being cross-examined, this witness said that she remembered seeing a £200 note in her mother's possession, and that she afterwards saw the gold that had been obtained for it at the Bank of England also in her possession. When she was asked what had become of this money she said that it was all spent, and that she did not know anything more.

Mr. Lewis, in replying upon the evidence, remarked upon the absurdity of supposing that an old miser, such as the deceased clearly was, should give away £100 and £200 notes in the manner represented, and that there could not be any reasonable doubt that the female prisoner had yielded to the temptation that presented itself, and that she had taken an opportunity of opening his box and stealing the money.

The Recorder having summed up the jury, after deliberating a short time in the box, retired to deliberate.

They returned into court in about half an hour, and gave a verdict of "Not guilty" as regarded the prisoner Henry Read, and found the mother "Guilty."

Mr. Lewis said that the money stolen was almost everything that Miss Vickers had to depend upon, and it could hardly be spent. He suggested, therefore, that sentence should be postponed, in order that the prisoner, Maria Read, might have an opportunity of giving some information upon the subject if she thought proper to do so.

The Recorder granted the application.

A VALUABLE DEAD LETTER.—The Rev. Mr. Spurgeon has been known to receive as many as 400 letters in a day. Many of them are anonymous, and on many the postage is not prepaid. The reverend gentleman now refuses all the latter. One of these a short time ago, after having been in the Dead Letter-office and opened there, was sent again to Mr. Spurgeon, with a statement that the letter was anonymous, and therefore could not be returned to the writer, and that it contained a valuable enclosure. The reverend gentleman paid the postage, and found a 20l note in the letter.

NO HOME COMPLETE without a WILCOX AND GIBBS SEWING MACHINE.—Simple, compact, efficient, durable, and noiseless. Warranted to fulfil all the requirements of a perfect family Machine. Prospectus free on application at 125, Regent-street.—[Advertisement.]

MR HAYES, Surgeon-Dentist, 47, St. Martin's-lane, sup's superior Sets of ARTIFICIAL TEETH on improved scientific principles at moderate charges. Decayed and semi-living teeth preserved by a new process, stopping, &c.

NOTHING IMPOSSIBLE.—The Greatest
and most Useful Invention of the day, AGUA AMARELLA.
Messrs. JOHN GONNELL and CO., Three King Court, Lombard-
street, London. Performers to her Majesty, respectfully offer to
the public this truly marvellous fluid, which gradually restores the
human hair to its pristine hue—no matter at what age. The Agua
Amarella has none of the properties of dyes; it, on the contrary,
is beneficial to the system, and when the hair is once restored, one
application per month will keep it in perfect colour. One bottle,
price one guinea, will suffice half bottle 10s. 6d.

BURNING TO DEATH AND FIRE PREVENTED BY
USING THE
PATENT INCOMBUSTIBLE STARCH,
which, in addition to its superior starching qualities, renders
all articles of dress and domestic use in truly flame-proof. Sold by
all Oil and Colourmen. For stiffening and non-stiffening purposes,
in packets at 1d., 3d., 6d., and 1s. each; or in bottles, mixed
for use at 10s. 6d., and 10s. each.
Manufacture, 28, Ruckson-street, Hoxton, London.
See Engraving in the "Penny Illustrated Paper," Feb. 20, 1864.

THE best and sweetest Perfume of the day is
"THE SPIRIT OF LOVE," price 1s. per bottle, prepared
only by J. M. ROSSON, 22, Lawrence-lane, Chancery.

PALMER and BUTTON'S ONE GUINEA
LEADER, of good hand-made paper, and strongly bound
in half or rough sheep, size 15 inches by 10, 9-10 pages; day book,
16 inches by 7 3/4 pages, similar binding, 10s. 6d. PALMER and
BUTTON, Wholesale Stationers and Printers, 34 and 35,
Fenchurch-lane, Mark Lane, and 11, Abchurch-lane.

PIANOFORTES EXTRAORDINARY. at
MOORE and MOORE'S, 14, High-street, within
these pianos are of rare excellence, with the best improvements
recently applied, which afford a grand, pure, and delightful quality of
tone that stands unrivalled. Prices from Eighteen Guineas
First class Pianoforte to five or six terms of purchase. JURY AWARD,
First National Exhibition, Honorary mention for the year 1862.
The best Harmoniums at the lowest prices.

DIVORCE CASES, and all other legal matters
requiring secrecy and confidence, promptly and fully
conducted for moderate charges. Apply to Mr. WELLS, solicitor,
47, Moorgate-street, B.C. London. Mr. Wells is about to pub-
lish a new version of the Great Divorce Case. Cash advanced
orthwith.

TO THE EMBARRASSED.—There are Thou-
sands of Persons who have long struggled against the force
of misfortune, but few are aware that they can now legally rid
themselves of their Creditors and obtain immediate Protection
for persons and property without publicity or being gazetted as bank-
rupts. Money advanced on good securities.—Apply to Mr. WELLS,
solicitor, 47, Moorgate-street, B.C. London. Divorce cases confidentially
conducted. Original advertisement, 1860. Country cases promptly
passed in London.

LONDON LOAN COMPANY.—MONEY
LENT.—Town or Country.—In sums from £5 to £500, for
periods of from one month to three years, repayable weekly,
monthly, quarterly, or otherwise, upon personal security, freehold
or leasehold deeds, without mortgage, life policies, shares, plate,
jewellery, &c. Applications, personally or by post, promptly an-
swered. Office, private, 88, Snow-hill, E.C., opposite Farringdon-
street. Open daily from nine till six, and on Tuesdays and Fridays
till nine.

BENNETT'S WATCHES, 65 and 64 Cheap-
side, in gold and silver, in great variety, of every construction
and price, from three to sixty guineas. Every watch strictly
examined, and its current performance guaranteed. Free and safe
per post. The best workman's watch ever made.
Money orders to JOHN BENNETT Watch Manufacturer,
65 and 64, Cheap-side.

CLOCKS, ONE SHILLING
The Everlasting, 1s. 6d., 2s., 3s., 4s., 5s., 6s., 7s., 8s., 9s., 10s., 11s., 12s., 13s., 14s., 15s., 16s., 17s., 18s., 19s., 20s., 21s., 22s., 23s., 24s., 25s., 26s., 27s., 28s., 29s., 30s., 31s., 32s., 33s., 34s., 35s., 36s., 37s., 38s., 39s., 40s., 41s., 42s., 43s., 44s., 45s., 46s., 47s., 48s., 49s., 50s., 51s., 52s., 53s., 54s., 55s., 56s., 57s., 58s., 59s., 60s., 61s., 62s., 63s., 64s., 65s., 66s., 67s., 68s., 69s., 70s., 71s., 72s., 73s., 74s., 75s., 76s., 77s., 78s., 79s., 80s., 81s., 82s., 83s., 84s., 85s., 86s., 87s., 88s., 89s., 90s., 91s., 92s., 93s., 94s., 95s., 96s., 97s., 98s., 99s., 100s., 101s., 102s., 103s., 104s., 105s., 106s., 107s., 108s., 109s., 110s., 111s., 112s., 113s., 114s., 115s., 116s., 117s., 118s., 119s., 120s., 121s., 122s., 123s., 124s., 125s., 126s., 127s., 128s., 129s., 130s., 131s., 132s., 133s., 134s., 135s., 136s., 137s., 138s., 139s., 140s., 141s., 142s., 143s., 144s., 145s., 146s., 147s., 148s., 149s., 150s., 151s., 152s., 153s., 154s., 155s., 156s., 157s., 158s., 159s., 160s., 161s., 162s., 163s., 164s., 165s., 166s., 167s., 168s., 169s., 170s., 171s., 172s., 173s., 174s., 175s., 176s., 177s., 178s., 179s., 180s., 181s., 182s., 183s., 184s., 185s., 186s., 187s., 188s., 189s., 190s., 191s., 192s., 193s., 194s., 195s., 196s., 197s., 198s., 199s., 200s., 201s., 202s., 203s., 204s., 205s., 206s., 207s., 208s., 209s., 210s., 211s., 212s., 213s., 214s., 215s., 216s., 217s., 218s., 219s., 220s., 221s., 222s., 223s., 224s., 225s., 226s., 227s., 228s., 229s., 230s., 231s., 232s., 233s., 234s., 235s., 236s., 237s., 238s., 239s., 240s., 241s., 242s., 243s., 244s., 245s., 246s., 247s., 248s., 249s., 250s., 251s., 252s., 253s., 254s., 255s., 256s., 257s., 258s., 259s., 260s., 261s., 262s., 263s., 264s., 265s., 266s., 267s., 268s., 269s., 270s., 271s., 272s., 273s., 274s., 275s., 276s., 277s., 278s., 279s., 280s., 281s., 282s., 283s., 284s., 285s., 286s., 287s., 288s., 289s., 290s., 291s., 292s., 293s., 294s., 295s., 296s., 297s., 298s., 299s., 300s., 301s., 302s., 303s., 304s., 305s., 306s., 307s., 308s., 309s., 310s., 311s., 312s., 313s., 314s., 315s., 316s., 317s., 318s., 319s., 320s., 321s., 322s., 323s., 324s., 325s., 326s., 327s., 328s., 329s., 330s., 331s., 332s., 333s., 334s., 335s., 336s., 337s., 338s., 339s., 340s., 341s., 342s., 343s., 344s., 345s., 346s., 347s., 348s., 349s., 350s., 351s., 352s., 353s., 354s., 355s., 356s., 357s., 358s., 359s., 360s., 361s., 362s., 363s., 364s., 365s., 366s., 367s., 368s., 369s., 370s., 371s., 372s., 373s., 374s., 375s., 376s., 377s., 378s., 379s., 380s., 381s., 382s., 383s., 384s., 385s., 386s., 387s., 388s., 389s., 390s., 391s., 392s., 393s., 394s., 395s., 396s., 397s., 398s., 399s., 400s., 401s., 402s., 403s., 404s., 405s., 406s., 407s., 408s., 409s., 410s., 411s., 412s., 413s., 414s., 415s., 416s., 417s., 418s., 419s., 420s., 421s., 422s., 423s., 424s., 425s., 426s., 427s., 428s., 429s., 430s., 431s., 432s., 433s., 434s., 435s., 436s., 437s., 438s., 439s., 440s., 441s., 442s., 443s., 444s., 445s., 446s., 447s., 448s., 449s., 450s., 451s., 452s., 453s., 454s., 455s., 456s., 457s., 458s., 459s., 460s., 461s., 462s., 463s., 464s., 465s., 466s., 467s., 468s., 469s., 470s., 471s., 472s., 473s., 474s., 475s., 476s., 477s., 478s., 479s., 480s., 481s., 482s., 483s., 484s., 485s., 486s., 487s., 488s., 489s., 490s., 491s., 492s., 493s., 494s., 495s., 496s., 497s., 498s., 499s., 500s., 501s., 502s., 503s., 504s., 505s., 506s., 507s., 508s., 509s., 510s., 511s., 512s., 513s., 514s., 515s., 516s., 517s., 518s., 519s., 520s., 521s., 522s., 523s., 524s., 525s., 526s., 527s., 528s., 529s., 530s., 531s., 532s., 533s., 534s., 535s., 536s., 537s., 538s., 539s., 540s., 541s., 542s., 543s., 544s., 545s., 546s., 547s., 548s., 549s., 550s., 551s., 552s., 553s., 554s., 555s., 556s., 557s., 558s., 559s., 560s., 561s., 562s., 563s., 564s., 565s., 566s., 567s., 568s., 569s., 570s., 571s., 572s., 573s., 574s., 575s., 576s., 577s., 578s., 579s., 580s., 581s., 582s., 583s., 584s., 585s., 586s., 587s., 588s., 589s., 590s., 591s., 592s., 593s., 594s., 595s., 596s., 597s., 598s., 599s., 600s., 601s., 602s., 603s., 604s., 605s., 606s., 607s., 608s., 609s., 610s., 611s., 612s., 613s., 614s., 615s., 616s., 617s., 618s., 619s., 620s., 621s., 622s., 623s., 624s., 625s., 626s., 627s., 628s., 629s., 630s., 631s., 632s., 633s., 634s., 635s., 636s., 637s., 638s., 639s., 640s., 641s., 642s., 643s., 644s., 645s., 646s., 647s., 648s., 649s., 650s., 651s., 652s., 653s., 654s., 655s., 656s., 657s., 658s., 659s., 660s., 661s., 662s., 663s., 664s., 665s., 666s., 667s., 668s., 669s., 670s., 671s., 672s., 673s., 674s., 675s., 676s., 677s., 678s., 679s., 680s., 681s., 682s., 683s., 684s., 685s., 686s., 687s., 688s., 689s., 690s., 691s., 692s., 693s., 694s., 695s., 696s., 697s., 698s., 699s., 700s., 701s., 702s., 703s., 704s., 705s., 706s., 707s., 708s., 709s., 710s., 711s., 712s., 713s., 714s., 715s., 716s., 717s., 718s., 719s., 720s., 721s., 722s., 723s., 724s., 725s., 726s., 727s., 728s., 729s., 730s., 731s., 732s., 733s., 734s., 735s., 736s., 737s., 738s., 739s., 740s., 741s., 742s., 743s., 744s., 745s., 746s., 747s., 748s., 749s., 750s., 751s., 752s., 753s., 754s., 755s., 756s., 757s., 758s., 759s., 760s., 761s., 762s., 763s., 764s., 765s., 766s., 767s., 768s., 769s., 770s., 771s., 772s., 773s., 774s., 775s., 776s., 777s., 778s., 779s., 780s., 781s., 782s., 783s., 784s., 785s., 786s., 787s., 788s., 789s., 790s., 791s., 792s., 793s., 794s., 795s., 796s., 797s., 798s., 799s., 800s., 801s., 802s., 803s., 804s., 805s., 806s., 807s., 808s., 809s., 810s., 811s., 812s., 813s., 814s., 815s., 816s., 817s., 818s., 819s., 820s., 821s., 822s., 823s., 824s., 825s., 826s., 827s., 828s., 829s., 830s., 831s., 832s., 833s., 834s., 835s., 836s., 837s., 838s., 839s., 840s., 841s., 842s., 843s., 844s., 845s., 846s., 847s., 848s., 849s., 850s., 851s., 852s., 853s., 854s., 855s., 856s., 857s., 858s., 859s., 860s., 861s., 862s., 863s., 864s., 865s., 866s., 867s., 868s., 869s., 870s., 871s., 872s., 873s., 874s., 875s., 876s., 877s., 878s., 879s., 880s., 881s., 882s., 883s., 884s., 885s., 886s., 887s., 888s., 889s., 890s., 891s., 892s., 893s., 894s., 895s., 896s., 897s., 898s., 899s., 900s., 901s., 902s., 903s., 904s., 905s., 906s., 907s., 908s., 909s., 910s., 911s., 912s., 913s., 914s., 915s., 916s., 917s., 918s., 919s., 920s., 921s., 922s., 923s., 924s., 925s., 926s., 927s., 928s., 929s., 930s., 931s., 932s., 933s., 934s., 935s., 936s., 937s., 938s., 939s., 940s., 941s., 942s., 943s., 944s., 945s., 946s., 947s., 948s., 949s., 950s., 951s., 952s., 953s., 954s., 955s., 956s., 957s., 958s., 959s., 960s., 961s., 962s., 963s., 964s., 965s., 966s., 967s., 968s., 969s., 970s., 971s., 972s., 973s., 974s., 975s., 976s., 977s., 978s., 979s., 980s., 981s., 982s., 983s., 984s., 985s., 986s., 987s., 988s., 989s., 990s., 991s., 992s., 993s., 994s., 995s., 996s., 997s., 998s., 999s., 1000s., 1001s., 1002s., 1003s., 1004s., 1005s., 1006s., 1007s., 1008s., 1009s., 1010s., 1011s., 1012s., 1013s., 1014s., 1015s., 1016s., 1017s., 1018s., 1019s., 1020s., 1021s., 1022s., 1023s., 1024s., 1025s., 1026s., 1027s., 1028s., 1029s., 1030s., 1031s., 1032s., 1033s., 1034s., 1035s., 1036s., 1037s., 1038s., 1039s., 1040s., 1041s., 1042s., 1043s., 1044s., 1045s., 1046s., 1047s., 1048s., 1049s., 1050s., 1051s., 1052s., 1053s., 1054s., 1055s., 1056s., 1057s., 1058s., 1059s., 1060s., 1061s., 1062s., 1063s., 1064s., 1065s., 1066s., 1067s., 1068s., 1069s., 1070s., 1071s., 1072s., 1073s., 1074s., 1075s., 1076s., 1077s., 1078s., 1079s., 1080s., 1081s., 1082s., 1083s., 1084s., 1085s., 1086s., 1087s., 1088s., 1089s., 1090s., 1091s., 1092s., 1093s., 1094s., 1095s., 1096s., 1097s., 1098s., 1099s., 1100s., 1101s., 1102s., 1103s., 1104s., 1105s., 1106s., 1107s., 1108s., 1109s., 1110s., 1111s., 1112s., 1113s., 1114s., 1115s., 1116s., 1117s., 1118s., 1119s., 1120s., 1121s., 1122s., 1123s., 1124s., 1125s., 1126s., 1127s., 1128s., 1129s., 1130s., 1131s., 1132s., 1133s., 1134s., 1135s., 1136s., 1137s., 1138s., 1139s., 1140s., 1141s., 1142s., 1143s., 1144s., 1145s., 1146s., 1147s., 1148s., 1149s., 1150s., 1151s., 1152s., 1153s., 1154s., 1155s., 1156s., 1157s., 1158s., 1159s., 1160s., 1161s., 1162s., 1163s., 1164s., 1165s., 1166s., 1167s., 1168s., 1169s., 1170s., 1171s., 1172s., 1173s., 1174s., 1175s., 1176s., 1177s., 1178s., 1179s., 1180s., 1181s., 1182s., 1183s., 1184s., 1185s., 1186s., 1187s., 1188s., 1189s., 1190s., 1191s., 1192s., 1193s., 1194s., 1195s., 1196s., 1197s., 1198s., 1199s., 1200s., 1201s., 1202s., 1203s., 1204s., 1205s., 1206s., 1207s., 1208s., 1209s., 1210s., 1211s., 1212s., 1213s., 1214s., 1215s., 1216s., 1217s., 1218s., 1219s., 1220s., 1221s., 1222s., 1223s., 1224s., 1225s., 1226s., 1227s., 1228s., 1229s., 1230s., 1231s., 1232s., 1233s., 1234s., 1235s., 1236s., 1237s., 1238s., 1239s., 1240s., 1241s., 1242s., 1243s., 1244s., 1245s., 1246s., 1247s., 1248s., 1249s., 1250s., 1251s., 1252s., 1253s., 1254s., 1255s., 1256s., 1257s., 1258s., 1259s., 1260s., 1261s., 1262s., 1263s., 1264s., 1265s., 1266s., 1267s., 1268s., 1269s., 1270s., 1271s., 1272s., 1273s., 1274s., 1275s., 1276s., 1277s., 1278s., 1279s., 1280s., 1281s., 1282s., 1283s., 1284s., 1285s., 1286s., 1287s., 1288s., 1289s., 1290s., 1291s., 1292s., 1293s., 1294s., 1295s., 1296s., 1297s., 1298s., 1299s., 1300s., 1301s., 1302s., 1303s., 1304s., 1305s., 1306s., 1307s., 1308s., 1309s., 1310s., 1311s., 1312s., 1313s., 1314s., 1315s., 1316s., 1317s., 1318s., 1319s., 1320s., 1321s., 1322s., 1323s., 1324s., 1325s., 1326s., 1327s., 1328s., 1329s., 1330s., 1331s., 1332s., 1333s., 1334s., 1335s., 1336s., 1337s., 1338s., 1339s., 1340s., 1341s., 1342s., 1343s., 1344s., 1345s., 1346s., 1347s., 1348s., 1349s., 1350s., 1351s., 1352s., 1353s., 1354s., 1355s., 1356s., 1357s., 1358s., 1359s., 1360s., 1361s., 1362s., 1363s., 1364s., 1365s., 1366s., 1367s., 1368s., 1369s., 1370s., 1371s., 1372s., 1373s., 1374s., 1375s., 1376s., 1377s., 1378s., 1379s., 1380s., 1381s., 1382s., 1383s., 1384s., 1385s., 1386s., 1387s., 1388s., 1389s., 1390s., 1391s., 1392s., 1393s., 1394s., 1395s., 1396s., 1397s., 1398s., 1399s., 1400s., 1401s., 1402s., 1403s., 1404s., 1405s., 1406s., 1407s., 1408s., 1409s., 1410s., 1411s., 1412s., 1413s., 1414s., 1415s., 1416s., 1417s., 1418s., 1419s., 1420s., 1421s., 1422s., 1423s., 1424s., 1425s., 1426s., 1427s., 1428s., 1429s., 1430s., 1431s., 1432s., 1433s., 1434s., 1435s., 1436s., 1437s., 1438s., 1439s., 1440s., 1441s., 1442s., 1443s., 1444s., 1445s., 1446s., 1447s., 1448s., 1449s., 1450s., 1451s., 1452s., 1453s., 1454s., 1455s., 1456s., 1457s., 1458s., 1459s., 1460s., 1461s., 1462s., 1463s., 1464s., 1465s., 1466s., 1467s., 1468s., 1469s., 1470s., 1471s., 1472s., 1473s., 1474s., 1475s., 1476s., 1477s., 1478s., 1479s., 1480s., 1481s., 1482s., 1483s., 1484s., 1485s., 1486s., 1487s., 1488s., 1489s., 1490s., 1491s., 1492s., 1493s., 1494s., 1495s., 1496s., 1497s., 1498s., 1499s., 1500s., 1501s., 1502s., 1503s., 1504s., 1505s., 1506s., 1507s., 1508s., 1509s., 1510s., 1511s., 1512s., 1513s., 1514s., 1515s., 1516s., 1517s., 1518s., 1519s., 1520s., 1521s., 1522s., 1523s., 1524s., 1525s., 1526s., 1527s., 1528s., 1529s., 1530s., 1531s., 1532s., 1533s., 1534s., 1535s., 1536s., 1537s., 1538s., 1539s., 1540s., 1541s., 1542s., 1543s., 1544s., 1545s., 1546s., 1547s., 1548s., 1549s., 1550s., 1551s., 1552s., 1553s., 1554s., 1555s., 1556s., 1557s., 1558s., 1559s., 1560s., 1561s., 1562s., 1563s., 1564s., 1565s., 1566s., 1567s., 1568s., 1569s., 1570s., 1571s., 1572s., 1573s., 1574s., 1575s., 1576s., 1577s., 1578s., 1579s., 1580s., 1581s., 1582s., 1583s., 1584s., 1585s., 1586s., 1587s., 1588s., 1589s., 1590s., 1591s., 1592s., 1593s., 1594s., 1595s., 1596s., 1597s., 1598s., 1599s., 1600s., 1601s., 1602s., 1603s., 1604s., 1605s., 1606s., 1607s., 1608s., 1609s., 1610s., 1611s., 1612s., 1613s., 1614s., 1615s., 1616s., 1617s., 1618s., 1619s., 1620s., 1621s., 1622s., 1623s., 1624s., 1625s., 1626s., 1627s., 1628s., 1629s., 1630s., 1631s., 1632s., 1633s., 1634s., 1635s., 1636s., 1637s., 1638s., 1639s., 1640s., 1641s., 1642s., 1643s., 1644s., 1645s., 1646s., 1647s., 1648s., 1649s., 1650s., 1651s., 1652s., 1653s., 1654s., 1655s., 1656s., 1657s., 1658s., 1659s., 1660s., 1661s., 1662s., 1663s., 1664s., 1665s., 1666s., 1667s., 1668s., 1669s., 1670s., 1671s., 1672s., 1673s., 1674s., 1675s., 1676s., 1677s., 1678s., 1679s., 1680s., 1681s., 1682s., 1683s., 1684s., 1685s., 1686s., 1687s., 1688s., 1689s., 1690s., 1691s., 1692s., 1693s., 1694